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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,858—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1896.

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B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4268	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5193	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5193	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5193	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5193	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5193	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	1st May.

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YARRA	4955	Flondin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4089	Rogliano	17th April "

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COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own county, that this precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, J. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MACLEAN," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th November, 1896.

"THE UNIVERSO"
ITALIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:—MILAN.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP .....£3,000,000.

I have been APPOINTED AGENT GENERAL for the above Company at this port, and am prepared now to grant policies on most favourable terms.

H. JANNI,
Agent.

Oriental Bank's Building, Medows Street, Bombay, 1st December, 1896.

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT, for the Victoria Jubilee Technical School, of the Poona City Municipality.

1. Salary Rupees 50 per mensem, rising to Rupees 75 per mensem, by an annual increment of Rs. 5.
2. The Selected Candidate will have to work on probation for six months and will be thereafter confirmed, if he gives satisfaction.
3. He will have to bind himself to serve the Municipality for three years.
4. None, but passed students from the Bombay Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, need apply.
5. Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the Undersigned, till the 10th of December, 1896.

M. K. KUMTHEKAR,
Secretary, School Board,
Poona City Municipality.

Poona, Municipal Office, 19th November, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI KHATIZABAI wife of MUSHFF AHMED ALI KHAN, has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described to Messrs. VALABDAS DAYAL and GOVINDJEE VAIJEE. All persons having any claim in the same by way of mortgage, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise are duly requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or chawl, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying at Bhandarce Street otherwise called Ducknee Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 447-448, New No. 7718, and New Survey No. 4817, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7502, and Street No. 198, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by the Bhandarwada Street or otherwise called Ducknee Mohalla aforesaid, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage.

MULJEE AND RAGHAVJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 590 OF 1896.

In the Matter of POONUMCHAND NAGINDAS, NYALCHAND LALOO AND LALOO KHUSAL of Bombay, Hindus, till recently doing business in partnership in the name of POONUMCHAND NAGINDAS, the first person also doing business in partnership with NAGINDAS DOWLATCHAND in the name of NAGINDAS DOWLATCHAND, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the joint Petition of LALDAS CHABILDAS and GUNGARAM ASHARAM, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the declaration of Khemchand Chugon and Asharam Gungaram, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Poonumchand Nagindas, Nyalchand Laloo and Laloo Khushlal have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this twenty-eighth day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 30th day of November 1896.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5,000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT,"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FODDER GRASS, at the following places, in the Ahmednagar District:—

Jamkhed	75,000 lbs.
Karjat	75,000 lbs.
Shrigonde	75,000 lbs.
Pimpri Station	50,000 lbs.

(Dhond and Manmad Railway.)

The rate at which the Grass can be supplied; and on what date delivery will commence and by what date it will be completed should be stated.

Tenders should be addressed to the Undersigned and despatched so as to reach on or before 1st December, 1896.

A. T. SHUTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, 1st grade,
on Special Famine Duty.

Poona, 24th November, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will not be RESPONSIBLE for any LIABILITIES incurred by any of the CLUB SERVANTS.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, of Rs. 10 per each Share of Rs. 625 and Rs. 2 per each new Share of Rs. 125 for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's register on the 24th November, 1896.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th November to 2nd December, 1896, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1896.

No. 5161-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
SIMLA, the 9th NOVEMBER, 1896.
NOTIFICATION.

IT is proposed to establish a MODEL DAIRY FARM at UMBALLA, combined with a School for the instruction of managers. Candidates desirous of undergoing a course of instruction to qualify as managers of Government Dairies are invited to submit their names with copies of testimonials, etc., to Veterinary-Major W. H. Kemp, Elysium House, Simla. Candidates must be Europeans by birth, be able to read and write, and understand simple accounts. Men who have served in the Army preferred. Terms of employment can be ascertained from Veterinary-Major Kemp.

By Order,
E. DEBRATH,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVERAL TRADES and BUSINESSES CARRIED on by the firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE AND CO. will be CONTINUED to be carried on in the same name by the Undersigned.

SORABJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.
KAWASJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,20,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with business and unpunctuality and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY,
Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38 0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27 0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24 0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23 0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26 0
IRISH WHISKY	25 0

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.
T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.
T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,

A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the First Time in India.

At Rs. **120** per dozen Quarts.

T. HINE & Co.'s *** BRANDY
At Rs. 62 per dozen.

T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY,
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
At Rs. 50 per dozen Quarts.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Sole Agents for India,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

LAWN MOWERS.—The Patent Excelsior the best in all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inches.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A LARGE DELIVERY OF SUIT

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

ALL WOOL SOAP SHRUNK SAXONY FLANNELS.

Rs. 35.

COAT VEST AND TROUSERS.

CHOICE PATTERNS.
SPLENDID VALUE.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES AND UNEQUALLED BENEFITS THE ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION)

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Panekoan.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Tsaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	„	11,06,292 9 8
Deposits	„	1,04,06,940 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	„	5,86,358 14 2
Sundries	„	1,09,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,94,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„	1,14,95,568 11
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	„	2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„	3,22,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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First insertion	Rs. 1
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-3

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

	In Bombay	Up-Country.
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Rs. 13
Half-Yearly	„ 6	„ 6-8
Quarterly	„ 3	„ 3-4

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 2
Half-yearly	„ 1
Quarterly	„ 0-8

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BOMBAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 17m. Sun sets, 5h., 21m. High Water, 7-34m., 8-53s. Low water, 1-36m., 2-7s.
Arrival of H. E. Lord Sandhurst from Surat, Grant Road, 8-33 a.m.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Boys' fete, Antonio da Silva's School.
Roller Skating Rink.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Clan Maclean and Mikado entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Clan Alpine and Hooseinee yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vindobona entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Chyebassa left it on Saturday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for pactice, this afternoon, at 4-30.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, when Dr. A. G. Viegas will read the remaining portion of his paper on the "Bubonic Plague."

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Mr. Matubhai Kansanbhai, of the firm of Matubhai and Jamietram, solicitors, has obtained Notarial Faculty, and took the necessary oath before his Lordship Mr. Justice Tyabjee, on Friday last.

BURGLARY AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Jetha Jivraj, residing at Falkland Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home his grocery shop was broken into, an entrance having been effected by boring a hole in the wall, and gold and silver ornaments, brass watches, wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 142-8-0, were stolen. A purdesee, who rented the adjoining room during the complainant's absence, has suddenly disappeared.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJEE COWASJEE.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the late Framji Cowasji Ateshbeharam, the usual Jasan ceremony was performed there under the presidency of Dastur Cursetji Bezonji, the High Priest of the Kadmi Parsees, in the presence of a very large gathering, including Sir Dinshaw, and many other respected members of the Parsee community. At the close of the ceremony the venerable Dastur was presented with a purse, a bouquet, and garland by the pious frequenters of the temple. At night the Ateshbeharam, with the surroundings of the whole of the Kareiwady, was brightly illuminated.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON THE DRINK QUESTION IN INDIA.—The following are the results of the prize essay competition on the drink question in India, recently held in Madras:—First prize, gold medal, presented by Miss E. A. Mullins, Bangalore, to Mr. Dinanath Gangil, Hailsabar, Bengal; second prize, silver medal, presented by Hon. Mr. G. Vejayaragava Chariar, Salem, to Mr. S. Padmanabha Ayyangar, Madras, third prize, a watch, presented by a friend, Madras, to Mr. Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder, Bombay; fourth prize, two vols. on temperance, presented by Mr. P. W. Dorasawmy Mudliar, Strivilluputur, to Mr. Sundar Singh Boatia, B.A., Amritsar, Punjab.

FIRE AT JACOB SASSOON MILL.—On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in the below room of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Sopari Baugh Road, but was speedily extinguished by the fire-appliances belonging to the mill. The outbreak is said to have been due to friction caused by a stone passing through the machinery. Three mill hands, named Mahadeo Urjoon, Gunpat Narayen, and Rambux Sevcharan, aged 30, 30, and 40 years, respectively, were slightly burnt about their legs while assisting in putting out the flames. They were sent to the J. J. Hospital, and after treatment, were allowed to go home. The damage by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 1,500. The Chinchpoogly and Nesbit Road engines were promptly on the spot, but were not used.

BURNT IN DISINFECTING FIRE.—Mahadu Ramji, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years, residing at Chinch Bunder Road, was, on Saturday last, conveyed by his relatives to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, suffering from burns on both his arms, nose, and chest. It appears from the enquiries made by the police, that about 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 24th ultimo, Mahadu was seated warming his body near one of the fires lighted by the Municipality on that road to burn sulphur, tar, &c., to purify the air, when he accidentally fell into the fire, sustaining burns as above stated. Mahadu was treated at home, but as he grew worse he was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday last, when the matter was reported to the police.

REPORTED THEFT AT KALA CHOWKEY ROAD.—Bhala Shewmangal, a grass contractor, residing at Kala Chowkey Road, has reported to the police, on Sunday evening, about half-past 8 o'clock, that during his absence, at the Small Causes Court, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., that day, his box in the hut was broken open, and currency notes, cash, and a gold mohur, of the aggregate value of Rs. 540, were stolen. The complainant's suspicions rest on three persons, whose names he gave, and who were witnesses against him in a civil suit in the Small Causes Court. From enquiries made by the police, it appears that complainant's box was kept in an open hut, which could be entered by any person passing along the road, inclusive of the three persons suspected by him. The matter is being investigated by the police.

THE INDIAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.—A crowded meeting was held on last Sunday, at 3 p.m., at Madhav Bag, under the auspices of the Indian Anti-Vivisection Society, Dr. Bhaichandra Krishna Bhatwadeker, presiding. The President explained the constitution of the Pasteur Institution, and declared that such an institute is not at all required in this country. An the motion of Dr. Popat Parbhooram, seconded by Mr. Mansukhlal Ramjibhai, it was agreed that "This Sahba strongly protests against the establishment of a Pasteur Institute, arrangements of the establishment of which have been already made by the aid of the Government, and believes that the people of this country will be in no way benefited by such an institute; that,on the country, it will injure the feelings of the population, and, therefore, most humbly requests the Government should abandon the idea of establishing such an institute." It was also resolved to authorize the chairman to send the above resolution to the Government with his signature. A vote of thanks was passed for the chair, and the proceedings of the meeting terminated.

DEATH OF A PARSEE LADY.—We regret to record the death, at Mount Road, Mazagon, of Bai Bachoobai Nowrojee Cowasjee, widow of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., and maternal aunt of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. Bai Bachoobai was for many years an invalid, but in spite of her bodily ailments, she possessed an extraordinarily kind, contented, and benevolent disposition, and bore her infirmity with fortitude and resignation. Since the death of her husband, some twenty-seven years ago, she lived with her favourite nephew, Khan Bahadoor Rustomjee Jamasjee Ashburner, of the Currency Department, at whose residence she died, on Friday morning, at the very advanced age of eighty-one years. Her funeral, on Saturday morning, was numerously attended; and at the third day's ceremony, on Sunday last, a sum of Rs. 8,600 was given towards various charitable objects, from her own funds, and by her relatives. Part of the above sum was set apart for educational endowments, and the rest for religious and charitable purposes for the benefit of the Parsees, in which community the deceased lady was held in high estimation for her benevolence.

BAL VIDWAJANA SABHA.—At a public meeting of this Sabha, held at Nana's Marathi School, Kandewady, on Sunday last, Mr. S. V. Apte gave a very interesting lecture on the "Study of Indian History." At the proposal of Mr. Keshave Hari Powdwal, seconded by Mr. Joshi, Rao Saheb Vinayakrao K. Oak took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read by Mr. G. N. Vadivkar, the honorary secretary of the Sabha, and confirmed, the chairman in a few fitting words introduced the lecturer. The lecturer said that a knowledge of history performs double a service; it enables us to discriminate and avoid real dangers, and it obviates us being frightened and driven back by mere bogies. He drew a contrast between the past and the present system of writing history, remarking that the burden of studies on youthful shoulders in old times was not so heavy as now. Messrs. Joshi, N. B. Rome, Tamne and Dave pressed their views in short by way of discussion. The chairman, Rao Saheb V. K. Oak, who, on rising, was received with a storm of applause, addressed the meeting at great length. The address coming from a rare genius of Rao Saheb Oak's abilities was, as naturally expected full of lucid and argumentative flow of thoughts on the subject of Indian History. Mr. G. N. Vadivkar then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his address, and in doing so praised the benevolent and beneficent endeavours of the chairman, who had been rendering great service to the country. The chairman having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the meeting dispersed."

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, Vithoo Dewji, a barber, residing in a room on the first floor of a chawl, belonging to one Kushaba Kalia, at Dalisle Road, assaulted his wife Rakhmee with a razor in his hand, inflicting a wound about an inch and a half long and a quarter of an inch deep on the right side of her neck and biting off a piece of her nose on the left side. From inquiries made by the police it appears that, about 9 o'clock, on the previous night, Rakhmee went to sleep and about an hour afterwards her husband (the accused) came home and began quarreling with her for not preparing his food. He then went to sleep and nothing further happened then. Early on the following morning, they again had an altercation, when the husband threw Rakhmee down and attempted to cut off her nose with a razor. The woman cried out, and resisted, but in the struggle the man overpowered her and inflicted a wound on her neck and then bit off a piece of her nose. On hearing her cries, a neighbour, named Gunga, ran and opened the door, when Rakamee ran out of the room with her nose and neck bleeding. The police were informed, and the accused was arrested while leaving the chawl. The complainant Rakhmee was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained under treatment, but she is not in any immediate danger. The police, on searching the room, the razor with a small stain of blood on the tip and the piece of the complainant's nose were found. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Todman charged the accused Vithoo Dewji, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to his wife Rakhmee, by means of a razor. The case was remanded pending the woman's recovery.

SUICIDE BECAUSE OF THE JUDGMENT OF A CASTE MEETING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Sewree, touching the death of a woman named Radhabai, aged twenty-five years, the wife of one Vullecbux Khodabux, a dyer, residing at that locality. From the evidence recorded by the coroner, it appears that one Tulsee, a cousin of the deceased's husband, had been residing with the latter as a boarder until about three months ago, when Tulsee left on account of the deceased charging him some extra money for board and lodging. When Tulsee left, it was alleged he owed Rs. 5 to the deceased, as being the balance of board and lodging. She frequently made a demands for the above balance, but Tulsee refused to pay it, saying that unless she would return his two silver ornaments and Rs. 20, which she had in her possession, he would not pay the balance for the board and lodging. The deceased complained to her husband, who told her not to bother her head about it, and that he would get the money from his cousin. On Saturday last, Tulsee lodged a complaint before the caste that deceased and her husband had retained possession of his two silver ornaments and Rs. 20 in cash, and although frequent demands were made for them they would not return his propetry. The same evening a caste meeting was convened which the deceased and her husband attended. The husband denied the allegations made by Tulsee against him and his wife (deceased). The deceased got very excited, and abused the complainant in the presence of the caste meeting. She was ordered by the meeting not to use any vulgar language towards the complainant, but to speak only in reference to the charge preferred against her. The woman, however, continued howling out, when some of the members called her by bad names, while others told her not to howl like a dog. She thereupon left the meeting and threw herself into a well close by. On hearing the splash some neighbours raised an alarm. The police appeared on the spot and dragged the well, but the body was not recovered until the following day, when it rose to the surface of the water. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE ALLEGED RIOTING IN SUTARPAKHADY.

THE hearing of the case in which a Mahomedan, named Sheikh Idrus, and twenty-four others, who were charged with rioting, attempt to murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a Native Christian, named Jankin, and six others, residing in Marol, near Cooria, was resumed by Rao Bahadur Kotwal, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Thana. The facts of the case have already been given. Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Fardunji Pestonji Taleyarkhan again defended. This case took eight hearings in the Police Court, and the Magistrate, after having recorded further evidence, committed all the accused to the Sessions. The trial lasted there for six days, and the jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty. The learned judge disagreed with the verdict, and referred the case to the High Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Taleyarkhan applied to the Sessions Judge, Mr. FitzMaurice, that the accused be released on bail pending the decision of the High Court. The learned judge having declined, a similar application was made to to the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, with Mr. Manockshaw J. Taleyarkhan, pleaders, represented the accused. It was urged on their behalf that the jury had unanimously found them not guilty, and the offences with which they were charged were bailable offences. The charge under section 307 could not be sustained, and the judge himself had thrown up the charge. After some further discussion, their Lordships directed the Sessions Judge at Thana to admit the accused to bail.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING, 1896.

THE following is the programme for Second Day's Races which has been substituted for that publish d already and now cancelled:—

2ND DAY, SATURDAY, 5TH DECEMBER 1896.

FIRST RACE.—"The Maiden Plate"—Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs. Weights—Weight for age raised 21 lbs. Allowances—Horses that have not won a race value Rs. 150, 5 lbs; Galloways, 7 lbs; accumulative. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 150; once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; of uver 10 lbs. Distance.—5 Furlongs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Importers Plate"—Rs. 100. For—All maiden Horses purchased from or the property of Bombay importers, Australians, Weights, for age and class raised 21 lbs. Allowances—Horses that have never won a race value Rs. 150; 5 lbs; Galloways 1st. Horses landed after 1st August 1896 allowed 1st. Penalties.—Winners of Rs. 180; once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; ofener 10 lbs. Distance—½ mile.

THIRD RACE.—"Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 100. For all galloways and Ponies that starte i on the 1st Day. Weight.—Handicap will be published at the grand stand at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance.—5 Furlongs.

FOURTH RACE.—"Pony Cup."—Rs. 100. For Maiden ponies 13-2 and under. Weigh'.—13-2 English and colonials 11st. 7lbs; arabs 10 st. 9lbs; C B's 10st. 5lbs, W G, Allowances.—Ponies that have never won a race value Rs 150; 5lbs; 3lbs. allowed for every quarter inch. Penalties.—Winners of Rs. 180; once 4lbs; twice 7 lbs; ofener 10 lbs. Distance—1 mile.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Stand Plate."—Rs. 100. For all maiden arabs and C bs. 13-3 and under. Weights.—13-3 to carry 10st. W G. Allowances.—Galloways that have never won a race value Rs. 80 allowed 5lbs; Galloways landed 1st August 1896, allowed 10lbs; 3lbs allowed for every quarter inch. Penalties.—Winners of Rs. 90; once 4 lbs; twice 7lbs; ofteuer 10lbs. Distance.—5 Furlongs.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1.—WITC Rules.
2.—All entrance money to go to fund.
3.—Entrance for all races Rs. 5. Animals not struck out by 12 noon the day before the race to pay Rs. 5 extra. Entries to close on 3rd December at 6 p.m. (a) Entries must be accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of such entries as well as subscription Rs. 5 in case of non-subscribers otherwise they will not be accepted.
4.—In all races, unless otherwise stated in the terms of the race where there are 8 starters Rs. 75 will be given to the second horse, and Rs. 50 to the third; with 5 starters Rs. 50 to the second only.
5.—Professional riders who have won a race value Rs. 1,000 to carry 5 lbs extra in all races. Riders who have not won a race value Rs. 180 allowed 3 lbs in all races.
6.—Owners who have not registered their colours must name them when making their entries subject to a fine of Rs. 15.
7.—Admittance to the stand and enclosure to other than subscribers will be Rs. 5 each per day to include free admittance for 1 lady.
8.—Starting declarations must be given in not later than half-an-hour before each race and must state weight to be carried and name of Jockey.
9.—Entries and all communications should be addressed to—The Secretary Bombay Extra Meeting, 5 Sleater Road, Tardeo, Bombay.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Hony. Secy., W. I. T. C.

29th November, 1896.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

123-96—Dikshit and D—Rajaram Sittaram Dikshit vs Anna Clara and others—K J Mantri and Payne G and S.
522-96—Janardhan and A—Nowroji Pestonji Gadiwalla vs Nubi Sheikhan Valad Monsukhan and another.
573-96—Ardesir H and D—Chhurgoomull Dewkarandas and others vs Ramkoshore Brijlal and another.
593-96—Bicknell M and M—Bai Awabai and anothers vs Sorabji Byramji Colah.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

33-91—In person—Damoddur Raghoonath vs Raghoonath Shivram.
38-96—In person—Purshotam Velji vs Memon Hajee Ahmed Abu.
43-96—In person—Mohomed Hassumally alias Nanabhai Hossanally vs Hussonally Allybhoy.

Postponed Long Causes.

590-95—Bhimjee Govindjee and others vs The Purshotum S and M Co Ld and others—Bland and N (not to be called on till Tuesday next).
287-96—Payne G and S—Hasam Dawood vs Mahomed Bhikhan—Dikshit and D.
123-96—Little and Co—John Alexander Smith and others vs The Carpet-Manufacturing and Agence Co Ld—Daphtary and F.
481-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Rassoobai vs Toolokhabai—Bhalshanker and K.

For Judgment.

553-96—Brown and M—Rattonbai vs Ramodher Meghjee.

Undefended New Long Causes.

650-91—Payne G and S—Hergovondas Mohanjee vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhojnay and others—Crawford B and Co.
578-95—Shamrao P (for pauper)—Abdoola Futteh Mohomed vs Osman Abboo and another—Payne G and S and In person.
409-96—Brown and M—Ardesir Eduljee Kerkeria vs Cooverbai Nanu and H.
591-91—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobaker vs Hajee Adum Hajee Joomas and others—James Peace an In person.
548-91—Nanu and H—Narranji Ebji vs Ramjee Ebji.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

486-96—In person—Sena Soobha and others vs Nowrojee Jehangirji Modi.

Postponed Long Cause.

89-93—Mansuklal D and J—Dwarkanath Sudanand Kale vs Muncherjee Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckless and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer n perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday.

APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, referring to the case against Shivram Antajee, who is charged with forgery and cheating, applied that the case be tried before a Special Jury. It was an important case, inasmuch as it was connected with the forgery of a document relating to the Savings' Bank. His Lordship said he had not read the depositions in the case, but that he would so in the course of the evening, and let the learned counsel know his opinion the next morning.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS.

The Clerk of the Crown informed the gentlemen summoned on the Special Jury that their presence would not be required at the present Sessions unless they saw a notice in the papers requiring their attendance.

THE MEMON WADDA MURDER.

Shaik Abdul Rahman Fatehmahomed was charged with having, on the 1st October last, committed murder by causing the death, which took place on the 4th October, of Shaik Esmail Jungiee. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. J. E. Modi, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jardine appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, foreman.
Mr. W. W. Wilson — Mr. M. Jeejeebhoy
Mr. Shantaram Jaganath — Mr. J. N. Tata
Mr. Sundernath D. Khote — Mr. Framroz Rustomjee
Mr. Krishnanath A. Kirtiker — Mr. Mahomedbhoy H. Lalljee

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were very few. The prisoner was charged with having, on the 1st October, murdered Shaik Esmail Jungiee, who died on the 4th October, of the wounds inflicted by the prisoner. There could be no doubt that the wounds inflicted by the prisoner caused his death. The question for the jury to consider was whether there was anything in the circumstances of the case to reduce the offence to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. As was generally the case in all parts of the world in a matter of this kind, a woman was the cause of the crime which had been committed. A woman named Luxmee was converted some years ago to Mahomedanism by the deceased and lived with him under the name of Khateezbee for some time. She afterwards left the deceased and went and lived with the prisoner, who, it was said, had married her by *nika*. A few day's before the occurrence, and in consequence of the alleged ill-treatment of the prisoner, she went to live again with the deceased. On the 1st October, the deceased was in his shop in Muguldas's Wady, near Memon Wadda, which was situated in a shed containing other smithies. The woman Khateezbee was also sitting in the deceased's shop. The prisoner came there about midday and sat down on one side. Some sort of altercation took place between the prisoner and the deceased, when the former took out a knife and struck the deceased six blows with a knife. The result was that the deceased was removed to the Goculdas Hospital, where he died on the 4th October. After striking the deceased, the prisoner ran after Khateezbee, who, however, escaped into a Hindu's shop. Prisoner tried to push the door open, but did not succeed, and he then ran away, but was pursued and seized a few paces off from the shop. The deceased died of peritonitis at the hospital, and the question for the jury to consider was whether there was anything in what occurred which could reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. There was no grave and sudden provocation, for the woman Khateezbee had left the prisoner some time before the occurrence.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Khateezbee, woman, examined by Mr. Lang, said she was a Mahomedan now, but was originally a Hindu, named Luxmee. She became a Mahomedan, when she was about 8 or 9 years old, at the instance of the deceased, with whom she lived in Munguldas's Wady, near Mehmon Wadda. She lived with him eight or nine years. He had another wife, and in consequence of a quarrel with her, she went and lived in Kavet Gully about a year ago. She maintained herself by making beerees, and after a short time she went to live with the prisoner. She lived with him for two or three months, when he married her by *nika*. He used to maltreat her, and she therefore left him and went to live again with the deceased in Munguldas's Wady. That was about twenty days before the deceased was injured. He was a smith and had a workshop in the place. On the 1st October, witness was in the deceased's shop about midday. Deceased was working in the shop when the prisoner came and saluted him. After that they began to struggle with each other. The prisoner took out a knife and stabbed the deceased in the abdomen, from which the bowels protruded. The deceased held them in his hand. Two blows were given in his abdomen, and others in the chest and shoulder. Prisoner then tried to stab the witness, but she ran into a Hindu's room at the end of the shed, in which there were several shops besides the deceased's, and shut the door of the room. The prisoner, however, came out of the room, and witness was brought there. Witness accompanied the deceased to the Goculdas Hospital, where he died three days later.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: I was not married to the deceased. His wife died some time after I left him. I used to make two or three annas a day by making beerees when I lived alone in Kavet Gully. I did not tell the prisoner that I was going to leave him, but I left in his presence. I went straight to the house of the deceased, never saw the prisoner after I was living with the prisoner. After leaving the prisoner, I went and sat in the deceased's shop, and in the evening went with deceased to his house, and lived with him as his mistress.

When the prisoner came to the shop, he sat outside at first?—Yes.

There was some conversation between them?—No, there was no conversation.

Did the deceased get up from where he was working and go up to the prisoner?—Yes.

Did you see him put down the file at which he was working at the time?—No, I did not see.

You swear there was no conversation between them before the prisoner assaulted the deceased?—I swear there was none. The prisoner took out the knife from his right side. Before that, he twirled his own moustache, saying to the deceased "you shall see what I can do to-day." Immediately after that he struck the deceased with the knife, I do not know whether the prisoner was drunk.

To Mr. Lang: The prisoner was sitting down when he told the deceased he would see what he could do to-day.

To the judge: I cannot say whether the prisoner knew I had been living with the deceased before I went to live with him. I never saw the prisoner in the interval between my leaving him and the day of the assault. The prisoner lived near Null Bazaar, while the deceased worked in Memon Wadda, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. The file was not in the deceased's hand when he went up to the prisoner. Nothing was said, and as soon as the deceased approached, there was a fight between the two; and the prisoner at once took out a knife and struck. The deceased was striking the prisoner with his hands. I cannot say who struck the first blow.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, who had made an autopsy, described the nature of the wounds he found on the body of the deceased.

Pappa Ibrahim, a basket coolie, said that, on the 1st October last, he was passing by the deceased's shop when he saw the prisoner sitting on a cot in front of the deceased's shop in Memon Wadda. They were abusing each other. The woman Khateza was sitting in the shop; and the deceased said to the prisoner, "if she is your wife, take her away." The prisoner said he did not like his wife, but he twirled his moustache and said he would show what he could do. The deceased came and stood in the doorway of his shop. The prisoner got up from the cot and gave the deceased a push. The deceased also pushed the prisoner, who then took out a knife and struck the deceased several blows in the abdomen and other parts of the body. The prisoner then ran after Khateez, who took shelter in a Hindu's shop and shut the door. Prisoner tried to force open the door, but could not. He then ran away with the knife in his hand. Tookaram Dhondiba and witness and others pursued the prisoner. Tookaram seized the prisoner and took the knife out of his hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: Prisoner and the deceased were abusing each other and were in great anger. They were not gesticulating with their arms. The deceased had put down the file at which he was working, before he went up to the door of his shop and towards the prisoner.

Who pushed the other first?—The prisoner pushed the deceased first.

Tookaram Dhondiba, a smith, said he had a shop in a shed in Munguldas's Wady, where there were in all some fifteen shops. The deceased had also a shop there. On the 1st October last, witness saw the prisoner sitting on a cot near the deceased's shop. The deceased was sitting on the ground doing some work. The prisoner and the deceased were abusing each other. The deceased advanced towards the prisoner, saying something, when the latter got up and struck the deceased several blows with a knife, which he drew out from his right side. The prisoner afterwards tried to strike Khateezbee, but she escaped into a Hindu's shop, and he was unable to push open the door. Prisoner then ran away. Witness and others pursued him. Witness seized him with the knife in his hand. The knife was covered with blood.

Other evidence was adduced for the prosecution.

Mr. Lang, in summing up the evidence, submitted that the offence proved was murder, and that it did not come within any of the exceptions mentioned in the section of the Penal Code relating to the charge of murder. It appeared that the deceased was willing that, Khateeza should go to live with the prisoner, who, however, refused to have her. There was no grave and sudden provocation given by the deceased to the prisoner. The deceased went and stood at the door of his shop, when some words passed; and the prisoner, without the slightest warning, took out a knife and struck the deceased six blows. There was no doubt a certain amount of pushing, but no violence was used; and the learned Advocate submitted that the prisoner took out the knife, which was open, and struck the deceased several blows with it with the intention to cause his death.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, contended that the case came within one or other of the exceptions to the section relating to murder. There was considerable irritation on the part of the prisoner at his wife having been taken away from him by the deceased, when he went to the latter's shop on the 1st October. The irritation was certainly enhanced by the abusive language used by the deceased to the prisoner; and the learned counsel submitted that the offence was committed by the prisoner under grave and sudden provocation. The learned counsel cited some cases from the Madras High Court Reports in support of his argument, and contended that the provocation received by the prisoner, when he saw the deceased and Khateeza sitting together in the shop, combined with the abuse used by the deceased, was grave and sudden provocation. Mr. Jardine submitted that the case came, therefore, within one of the exceptions that had been referred to.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, told them that if, in their opinion, the evidence did not justify them in returning a verdict of guilty of murder, it was open to them to return a verdict on the minor charge. The question before them was, with what intention did the prisoner strike the blows with the knife? If it was his intention to cause the man's death, then he would be guilty of murder. The best evidence the jury could have was what was in the prisoner's mind at the time. The neighbours stated that there was no serious struggle between the prisoner and the deceased, and yet the prisoner inflicted the injuries in the deceased's stomach which made the bowels to protrude. The whole question really concentrated itself upon whether there was grave and sudden provocation, which deprived the prisoner of self control. The law did not regard angry words, or serious insult, as justifying a man to fatally wound another. The provocation must be grave, that is not trifling and it must be sudden, that is without giving the prisoner time to cool down. The prisoner must prove that the provocation he received was grave and sudden. The jury were told to see whether the prisoner had proved such provocation. Twenty days had gone since the woman left him, and there was time for the prisoner's mind to cool. Khateeza had said that the man always carried the knife with him, and two days before, the prisoner had presented a petition to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the deceased having taken away his wife. It was for the jury to consider whether the prisoner, when he went to the deceased's shop, went with the intention to take the deceased's life. The jury must look upon the prisoner as a man with a grievance on his mind, and they must see whether any words were used to lash him into a rage which deprived him of self control. They had no clear evidence as to what the language used was. The jury were told to consider the whole case and come to a verdict.

The jury retired for consultation at 5 p.m., and on their return into court, at 5-15 p.m., the foreman said the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Shaik Abdul Rehman Fatehmahomed, the jury have taken a merciful view of your case, a view which, in my opinion, is quite correct. But still the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder is a very serious offence, for you took the life of a fellow creature with a dangerous weapon. I should not inflict upon you the maximum punishment to be awarded for the offence of culpable homicided; but I shall not be doing my duty if I pass upon you a less sentence than seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL SHORTCOMINGS.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

THE foundation-stone of the new drainage works for Calcutta was laid on Thursday by the Lieutenant-Governor. The scheme involves an ultimate outlay of 45 lakhs. Sir Alexander Mackenzie improved the occasion by some very plain speaking regarding the Municipality and their methods. In the course of his speech he said:—"Everybody in Calcutta outside the Corporation, and a good many people inside it, will admit, there is room for too much speaking for the sake of speech; that your Executive is not nearly strong enough for action and is far too readily upset and interfered with; that work is often done twice or thrice over and is often spoilt by the multitude of counsellors or cooks; and that far too much deference is paid at times to the wishes and objections of special interests."

Later on his Honour said:—"You must indeed understand that the Municipality stands at present, or will certainly very shortly stand, at the bar of public opinion in the matter of its general conservancy. Many of you have, I see, made up your minds that however Bombay may suffer, no plague shall come nigh your dwellings. You wish now to crucify those who originally startled you, and to ask for your Health Officer crucifixion itself is not good enough for him. He is to be immolated by a Special Committee. Now, gentlemen, there is an old saying that it is best not to shout till you are out of the wood and safe from all dangers of jungle. I hope with you that the plague may not invade us, and the town is certainly at present, as regards its human population, quite remarkably healthy, even though dead rats have been found in some of the drains. But I must tell you frankly that the marvel is that we are ever without plague and every other disease that comes from neglected filth. I hold in my hand a report of the five Sanitary Commissioners deputed by the Special Medical Board to examine and report upon the state of the Calcutta conservancy, and a more appalling document it was never my misfortune to peruse. I positively dare not read out to this assembly its revelations of the abominations in which this city abounds. You see!

Sir Alexander Mackenzie insisted on the necessity of sanitary reforms being carried out in Calcutta. He said:—"Private owners of property cannot be permitted to maintain death-traps of cholera and plague nurseries for the destruction of their fellow-citizens. The city must have building regulations of a most stringent description for preventing the creation of such dreadful places as the sanitary officers have discovered. I believe, as a matter of fact, you could do nearly all that is wanted for the future under your existing law; but that law is not put into operation. Private interests are too strongly defended, to the detriment of the public weal. The operation of the law must hence-forth be practically automatic and beyond the influence of party or personal votes. But the chief problem is how to clear out the pestilential quarters that already exist. Something may be done by insisting on private improvements, but many of these places are too bad for any improvement. They cannot be mended and must be ended. The only remedy is to drive broad roads through these quarters and replace these horrid pigsties (where indeed no normally constituted pig could live) by respectable, well-sanitated dwellings. This operation, properly conducted, ought not to involve the town in much permanent expense, but whatever it costs it must be done if Calcutta is to cease to be a disgrace to the Empire and the nineteenth century. The Government must for its own credit and for the sake of the commerce of Bengal see that these reforms are carried out. I have already invited the Commissioners to concur in the appointment of a Commission to consider this question of building regulations. I trust shortly to hear that they are prepared to work with me in the matter. I shall not then have to consider the disagreeable alternative of proceeding without them and in suppression of their authority."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 30th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	1	0 p.m.	41	4
Teheran	30	2	40 p.m.	...	19
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 30th November, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	26	..	2
" Karachi	...	13	..	2
" Madras	...	23	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th November, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	Inches 29·965
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees 88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of wind	N, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 212

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THE NIRMAL FAIR.

ANY cold visitor desirous of obtaining an insight into the manner in which high days and holidays are observed in rustic districts, would see a great deal to interest him in the annual fair at Nirmal, near Sopara, which is being held during the present week. The most convenient station is the one recently added by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, between Bassein Road and Virar, namely, Nala Sopara. This is only a mile away from the town of Sopara, and about double that distance from the site of the fair. The traveller will observe that to the west of the Malai lake, rise two knolls, the southern knoll low and covered with thorn-bushes and some high brab-palms. The northern knoll, which is higher and longer, is the hill of Nirmal, also known as the bagh or the garden, whose wooded slopes and crest hide the great temple of Shankaracharyaswami. This was raised, states the *Bombay Gazetteer*, by Shankerji Keshav Phadke, in honour of the restoration of the old faith, on the fall of the Portuguese in 1739. On the wooded slope of Nirmal hill, to the south and east of the temple, are circles of old bricks and blocks of undressed basalt, like those on Brahma hill. To the east of the temple is a huge lamp-pillar. From the west is a fine view across the great Nirmal lake to the sea. A handsome flight of stone steps leads down the west side of the hill to the village of Nirmal, in which are several smaller temples and shrines. In front of a house in Nirmal village, about 500 yards north of the great temple, is a long-dressed stone, with six letters, which seem part of Sanskrit inscription of the seventh century.

Two miles north of Nirmal, in a wooded untilled plot of garden land, about a quarter of a mile west of Sopari town, stands a Budhist Stupa or relic-mound, which is locally known as Burud Rajacha Kot, that is, the fort of the basket-making king. The mound, which is about sixty-five yards round the base, rises about seventeen feet with steep earthen sides, out of which grow several karanj bushes and large brab-palms. At the top of this seventeen feet bank, runs a hued terrace about fifteen feet broad, and, from the back of the terrace, studded with big brab-palms and large karanj bushes, rises a dome about ten feet high and twenty feet across the top.

The best view of the mound is from about sixty yards to the south, where the outline of the large rounded base, the flat terrace, and the dome, is still clear. Round the mound the foundations of the brick and stone wall can be pretty clearly traced about fifty-six feet to the north and south of the mound, and about ninety-five feet to the east and west. Oblong space, which this wall encloses, measures two hundred and fifty-two feet from east to west and one hundred and eighty from north to south. In the middle of the south wall there seem to be the remains of a gate, and in the middle of the east wall there was the main entrance. Outside of the east entrance gate, a bush and thorn-covered space

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By Order,
H. G. HENEAGE, Captain,
A.-D.-C. in Waiting.
Government House, 26th November, 1896.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

IN the absence of any telegraphic commercial or finance advices through Reuter of later date than those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	309,000	131,000	360,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	132,000	90,000	107,000
" Continent	116,000	67,000	142,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,522,000	2,428,000	3,678,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,248,000	662,000	1,051,000
" " to Continent do.	1,038,000	728,000	1,191,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,130,000	976,000	1,148,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,740,000	3,636,250	3,953,640
" Surats	130,000	154,310	143,140

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	630,000	923,110	850,000
" London	25,000	6,000	8,000
American Afloat	400,000	225,000	380,000
East Indian "	8,000	12,000	10,000
Total	11,13,000	11,66,110	1,248,000
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 4-32d.	4 25-32d.	3 5-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 21-32d.	4d.	2 5-8d.
Difference	12-32d.	25-32d.	17-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	8,85,717
" " Branches	Inc.	3,85,368
Other "	Inc.	19,973
Government Securities	Dec.	2,12,997
Other authorised "	Unchanged	
Loans on Govt.	Dec.	7,39,806
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	1,21,228
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	2,50,702
Cash	Dec.	1,39,395

The market, although less stringent than it was a week ago, has not become easy meantime; but the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day shows very little movement in the figures of which it is made up, the Cash Balance having diminished by some 1¼ lakh, at 154 lakhs compared with an addition of 29 lakhs shown by the previous Return. The only items in which there were any important changes last week, were Loans, in which there was a diminution of over 7 1-4 lakhs; and Government Deposits, in which a considerable decrease at the Bank's head office was partly counterbalanced by an increase at the branches, having a net diminution of 5 lakhs. The decrease in trade requirements was 6¼ lakhs, against a falling off of 35¼ lakhs in the week preceding.

COTTON remains dull here though prices are steady at our previous quotations. Business here to-day has been upon a very small scale, exporters having bought only 200 new Ginned Bengal, at Rs. 178; while the Mills have taken 200 each of new Dhulia, at Rs. 172-3; and Khangaum, at Rs. 187-8; and 6 bales of Bharumpore, at Rs. 182 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts this morning advise a further fall of rain amounting to nearly 1¼ inch, at Barsi in the Oomrawuttee circle, where Cotton-picking was, consequently, likely to be delayed. There had also been a further fall at Amritsur, Ferozepore, Agra, Dhulia, Sholapore, and Hubli, ranging from 5 cents at Amritsur to 33 cents at Snolapur, only 10 cents having been registered at Broach, where sufficient rain has fallen, and where the crop continued to flourish. In other districts the position of the crop was unchanged from our last report.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—The former market has become firm again; but without any accession of business or change in prices; while the latter has remained steady at our last quotations, with only a moderate amount of export business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,007 bales.
Linseed	1,358 cwts.
Rapeseed	741 "
Gingellyseed	5,118 "
Castorseed	1,804 "
Rice	68,144 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady; but no fresh business of importance has transpired. Rates are unchanged at 12s. 6d. to 13s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady to firm at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, from which level rates advanced during the day, the Bazaar selling to a fair amount. Business has been done to some extent to-day both in buying and selling; but Merchants' Bills are not plentiful. The market closed strong as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-4d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 13-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·62	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day was settling day for 3½ per Cents for the November Account, and the rate after opening, at 100 5-16 advanced to 100 13-16, at which it left off firm for the settlement. Towards the close there were buyers for cash at 100 13-16, and at 101 for the January Account, 98½ has been quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—We can report no improvement in the state of this market which remains sluggish in the extreme; and the only changes in our quotations this evening are an advance of Rs. 15 each, in Howard and Bullough, and James Greaves; of Rs. 10 in China; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th November, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 17th November, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	November 17. Rs.	a.	p.	November 24. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0	72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,40,60,308	0	4	1,21,64,045	14	6
Other Deposits, &c.	5,89,61,189	5	5	6,05,38,848	8	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,14,594	8	3	1,22,144	10	10
Sundries	29,26,028	6	11	29,70,842	9	1
	Rs. 10,32,62,030	4	11	10,30,45,881	10	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	51,16,576	0	0	52,14,510	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	86,44,547	12	0	86,39,657	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,87,89,048	6	7	1,91,92,112	13	7
Accounts of Credits do.	1,61,34,295	15	11	1,65,11,398	12	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,69,07,156	8	0	2,61,74,737	3	3
Balances with other Banks	4,85,587	8	11	4,73,469	4	10
Bullion	2,719	11	4	2,719	11	4
Dead Stock	13,23,884	3	2	13,24,981	4	11
Stamps	8,199	3	3	8,831	9	3
Sundries	13,66,692	6	7	13,63,921	4	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	93,96,910	13	11	95,42,199	10	0
Do. at Branches	1,44,86,411	11	3	1,45,97,232	4	7
	Rs. 10,32,62,030	4	11	10,30,45,881	10	8

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 24th November, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,49,972	Dec.
Do. at Branches	8,46,290	do.
Other Deposits	16,27,659	Inc.
Post Bills	7,610	do.
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	93,101	Inc.
Loans	4,03,064	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,77,103	do.
Mercantile Bills	7,33,419	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	4,54,711	do.
Do. at Branches	1,10,871	Inc.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 21st November 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	39,586	35,965	3,621	...	...	12,593
Parcels, &c	61,131	67,513	...	6,382	2,71,485	...
Other earnings	2,834	5,684	..	2,850	...	9,183
Total for week	1,03,551	1,09,162	...	5,611	...	...
Aggregate	19,31,227	17,01,518	...	...	2,49,709	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

SHORTT—November 20, at Port Said, on his way out to India, William Henry, P. W. D., youngest son of the late William Henry Shortt, Bank Agent, Inverness, aged 38 years, 9 months and 13 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RANKING—November 26, the wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GUINNESS—MACNAUGHT—November 23, at Lahore Cathedral, by the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lahore Earnest Whitmore Guinness, son of the late Rev. William Newton Guinness, of Ballisodare, County Sligo, to Annie, younger daughter of the late William MacNaught, Esquire, of Dublin.

TYRIE—MALCOLM—November 26, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Taylor, M.A., B.D., David A. Tyrie, to Lizzie S. Malcolm.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1896.

IT was very fitting that Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, who spent so many years of his life in service in India, should devote his inaugural address as chairman of the Society of Arts for the ensuing year, to a consideration of the Arts Manufactures and Commerce of this country. The address, of which an advance proof has been sent us, was delivered on the evening of Wednesday, November 18. At the outset Sir Owen Burne remarked that he laboured under the disadvantage of an experience having more to do with military and political questions than with those coming under the classification of which he had to speak. It matters little, however, whether an Anglo-Indian's knowledge of Indian art is gained officially or otherwise. The one thing needful if he is to speak with authority thereon, is that he is interested in the subject, for if so he is certain to find or make during his residence in the country innumerable opportunities for pursuing its study. The zeal with which, in conjunction with Sir George Birdwood, Sir Owen Burne has laboured to make Indian art better understood and appreciated at home is a proof that he made the best of his opportunities in this respect. The explanation he gave of the cirumstance that the fine arts do not form a leading feature in the present occupations of modern India is a very reasonable one. "Constant application to a single operation confines and camps the mind and excludes all thought and invention," he remarked, and proceeded to apply the principle to this land of caste restrictions, where broadly speaking every man follows his father's trade. Work is performed in the same manner by father and son, like the revolution of one dull wheel from generation to generation. Sir Owen Burne went so far as to assert that it is doubtful whether during the last five centuries the native intellect of India has contrived a single tool or machine for the effecting of any useful or ornamental purpose. Medicine, war, music, and architecture were among the arts which from the earliest times the Hindus considered as supplementary parts of their divinely inspired knowledge. Painting was not included in this category, and in pictorial art the people of India have never made much progress except perhaps in miniature painting, and their work is not to be compared with that produced in European countries. Some of the book-cover illustrations that have been executed in India, under Persian influence, are full of beauty, but they are mere copies, and are not original studies of Indian artists.

Architecture is the department of fine art in which the people of this country have principally excelled. This is very largely due to the Buddhists, who were the great cave builders of India and whose monasteries and shrines exhibit the history of architecture during many centuries. Their art was profoundly influenced by the Græco Bacterian Kingdom, and the Mussalman conquerors brought in new forms and requirements of their own. Still Hindu art powerfully asserted itself in the Imperial work of the Moghuls, and, as Sir William Hunter remarks, it has left behind memorials which excite the admiration and astonishment of our age. Indian forms and patterns are largely used in the English decorative art of to-day. "The exquisite scrolls of the rock temples at Karli and Ajunta," said Sir Owen Burne "the delicate marble tracery and flat wood carving of Western India, and the harmonious blending of forms and colours in the fabrics of Kashmir, have contributed to the restoration of taste in England; and Indian art work, when faithful to native designs, has obtained high praise in Europe." But when this is admitted it has to be recognised that the decorative arts of India in their crystallised condition cannot, as Sir George Birdwood says, be ranked with "the ever living progressive arts of Europe wherein the inventive and creative genius of the true poet acting on his own spontaneous inspiration asserts itself." What is needed in India is to quicken the latent powers of the native worker not only in art, but in other directions, into creative operation. That this quickening process is slowly but surely coming is shown by the advances made by Indians in the direction of original research of a productive instead of a merely literary character. A most noteworthy instance of this was supplied at the last meeting of the British Association, when Professor J. C. Bhose read a paper "On a Complete Apparatus for the Studyof the Properties of Electric Waves." The construction and research on the part of Mr. Bhose which were brought to light by the paper, led Lord Kelvin to say that he was "literally filled with wonder and admiration for so much success in these difficult and novel experimental problems." The birth of the inventive and creative faculties of natives of India in regions of art and science are mostly apparent in men who like Mr. Bhose have had the advantage of University training at home. But there can be no doubt that the example and influence of "England-returned" students will have a great effect in course of time in rousing their home-staying countrymen to more progressive artistic and industrial methods.

Apart from British rule the influence of Western civilization on India would not have been sufficient in itself to have induced a change in this direction. Indeed, a century of direct rule has been necessary to start the new movement on its way. As Sir Owen Burne remarks, when the first European traders reached the coast of India in the 16th century, they found a civilisation at least as highly advanced as their own; for in architecture, in fabrics of cotton and silk, in goldsmith's work and jewellery, the people of India were then unsurpassed. But since then the East has been standing still, while the West, especially as regards manufactures, has advanced by gigantic strides. Many of the minor handicrafts of India have been unable to stand against this advance of Western manufacturing skill, and have as a consequence been crushed and superseded. A great deal is made of this fact by certain authors in this country, and particulary in Bengal, who are never tired of proclaiming the faults of British rule. But they overlook the evidence which everywhere abounds that where our rule has taken an inch it has given an ell. This is the case even if the question is looked at merely from an industrial standpoint, and no account is taken of the political and individual liberty which exists in India as it has never existed before. As Sir Owen Burne pointed out in the course of his lecture, a large external trade was an impossibility under the Moghul emperors for want of proper communications; and the manufactures of India were, essentially, domestic industries conducted by special castes in each town and village. But one of the earliest results of British rule was the growth of great mercantile towns, and an era of production on a great scale based upon the co-operation of capital and labour. Thus, before the English became the ruling power in India, the country did not possess £1,000,000 a year of staples for exportation. She now sells to the world about £70,000,000 worth of such staples while her internal trade greatly exceeds her foreign commerce. It is this commercial expansion that has enabled the country to keep pace, economically speaking, with the great increase of its population in times when sword, pestilence, and famine do not relieve the pressure on the soil by decimating the people as they did under Native rule. The sword has long been in its sheath; pestilence is confined by official preventative measures within as narrow limits as the mode of life of the masses will permit, and the fight against famine has been reduced to a scientific basis. All these humane agencies have had a great effect on the extent of the growth of population. Hence the people have in some provinces outgrown the food-producing powers of the soil; in many others they are pressing heavily upon those powers. Agriculture, once their sole industry, no longer suffices for their support, but new industries have stepped in, and while not superseding that ancient industry, have supplemented it, and produced a local as well as a foreign demand for its products. Thus under British rule India, instead of being dependent upon the periodical slaughter of her sons by dreadful visitations, is enabled to provide for the wants of her teeming millions by increased production and by industrial advance.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE'S speech to the Calcutta Corporation, on Thursday afternoon, seems to have created a greater flutter in the Municipal dovecot than was anticipated. Although the Calcutta papers agree that his Honour's strictures were perfectly justified, Babudom met together and discussed the desirability of resigning in a body. Had they done so, other members of the Corporation might have included the fact among "these and all other mercies," for which they return thanks. But Babudom concluded it best not to resign; not even the proposer and seconder of this proposal acting upon it. They decided to content themselves with protesting against his Honour's criticism of the insanitary condition of their city. We regret we have space for only a portion of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's speech, for it reminds corporators of the full extent of their responsibilities. There is more talk than work in the Calcutta Corporation, and Sir Alexander told its members so in the choicest but most unmistakeable English. Everybody in Calcutta outside the Corporation, and a good many people inside, he said, would admit that there is far too much speaking for the sake of speech; that the executive is not nearly strong enough for action, and is far too readily upset and interfered with; that work is often done twice or thrice over, and is often spoilt by the multitude of counsellors or cooks; and that far too much deference is paid at times to the wishes and objections of special interests. Though his Honour admitted this to be inevitable in a Corporation constituted such as that having many members whose individual stake in the town is small; who are not all practical men of business; and who represent themselves in the first place, and a variety of heterogeneous interests in the second. But if they were wise they would seriously set themselves to reduce the evil of desultory discussion to a minimum. He knew much was due to the laudable feeling that each Commissioner was individually responsible for the good working of the whole; but "this interest can often be as well shown by a silent, sensible vote as by a long speech or an acrimonious debate." What wonder Babudom revolted? The right and opportunity of indulging in eloquence, in speeches measured not by minutes, but by hours, is far more precious to the Bengali Babu than the privilege of controlling the sanitary arrangements of the town. And his Honour did not hesitate to tell them, that while they were orating the sanitary arrangements were going to the dogs, and while they were defending private interests, the town was becoming a hot-bed of disease, which was free from plague, owing to good luck rather than to good management. Though the Calcutta Corporation has done much in the way of improvements, it has not done enough. One of the local journals the other day said that the outbreak of bubonic fever and the scare which occasioned in Calcutta had done an immense deal of good. It woke them up to a sense of the necessities of the place. The speech of the Lieutenant-Governor will, no doubt, do much more in the same direction. Calcutta has spent much on its conservancy, and the state of those streets and lanes which can be easily reached by the sweepers and carts is, his Honour says, by no means bad. But the sanitary reports supplied to him showed that there is behind these streets and lanes a festering area that it is at present almost impossible to scavenge effectually, and that must be opened up. The description given of this area would be thought to take many of it by surprise. Whether it ought not to have been discovered and attacked before is a question for discussion. That it must be effectively dealt with now was what he wished to impress upon them. The reports on which his Honour based his remarks, according to our correspondent, show that in some parts of Calcutta sanitation is simply unknown. Yet the native Commissioners wanted to resign. The Bengal Government, and, no doubt, the friends of the Bengali at home and elsewhere, will see from this little episode how utterly unfitted for the office of public representatives these gentlemen must be.

AT the South Place Institute, Finsbury, a sort of East-end Royal Institution and the scene for so many years of the work of Mr. Conway, a series of lectures on the British Empire has been arranged for the Sunday afternoons of the closing months of the present year. The opening lecture was delivered on the 11th ult. by the Hon. W. P. Reeves on New Zealand, of which he has lately become the Agent-General. On the 18th October, Mr. Justice Condè Williams lectured on Mauritius, and on the following Sunday a lady, Miss A. Werner, discoursed on British Central Africa. On the 1st inst. the subject was British West African colonies and the lecturer Sir W. H. Quayle Jones, late Chief Justice at Sierra Leone. Last Sunday Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke, who will be remembered as the Public Works member of Council during Lord Ripon's viceroyalty, and who with Gordon accompanied the noble Marquis to India, delivered a lecture on the Straits Settlements, of which he was at one period of his varied and busy career Governor. The following Sunday the Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society, Mr. Fox Bourne, was to lecture on "Natives under British Rule in Africa. The remaining lectures are "Ceylon," by Mr. L. B. Clarence, a retired judge of the Ceylon Supreme Court; "Bombay," by our late Governor, Lord Harris; "The Native States of India," by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I.; "Queensland," by Mr. C. S. Dicken, C.M.G.; and "Burma," by Mrs. Ernest Hart.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda has, we are pleased to observe, taken prompt steps for the alleviation of suffering occasioned by the terrible catastrophe of Saturday last. It is fortunately not often that disasters, such as that which followed the display of fireworks before the Viceroy, occur in this country. But his Highness has risen to the occasion in a truly regal manner. Beyond ordering the Sabha,—the officer corresponding with our Collector and District Magistrate—of the City, to convey to the survivors of the bereaved families an expression of his deep regret at the occurrence in the park, and his sympathy with them in their affliction, his Highness has also ordered that pecuniary assistance be rendered them according to their necessities. An expression of the Gaekwar's grief and his orders concerning the relief of their distress is published in yesterday's local vernacular journals.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India, with the mails of the 20th November, left Aden, yesterday morning, for Bombay, and is expected to arrive, at 2 p.m., on Friday.

THE Royal Indian Marine ship Lawrence will leave Bombay for Bushire, on the 7th December next, and not on the 5th as stated therein.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and a Special Jury, Shaik Abdul Rehman Fatehmahomed was charged with having, on the 1st October last, in Munguldas's Wady, near Memon Wadda, committed murder, by causing the death of Shaik Esmail Junglee, who died in the Goculdas Hospital on the 4th October, of the wounds inflicted upon him by the prisoner with a knife. Some

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER NOTE TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 30.

The Powers have presented a Note to the Porte declaring that they will organise a Gendarmery and Judiciary in Crete without the Porte's concurrence, unless the reforms promised in the Sultan's Irade of August last are executed.

ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The *Standard*'s Paris correspondent reports that M. Pasteur's pupil, Dr. Yersin, who has been working at Saigon the last five years, has discovered an anti-plague serum which has effected numerous cures.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Lord Savile.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

The Hamburg dockers' strike continues to some extent.

The dock labourers in many other European ports refuse to discharge Hamburg ships.

ELECTION DISTURBANCES IN BULGARIA.

Election disturbances took place yesterday at Sofia. The police and cavalry twice charged the crowds.

Bloodshed also took place in other towns in Bulgaria.

THE IN-COMING MAILS

ADEN, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the English mails of the 20th inst., left here, for Bombay, at 9 a.m., to-day.

BERAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 29.

The Berar Provincial Conference was held, to-day, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., under the auspices of the Berar Sarvajanik Sabha. Mr. Pandurang Govind, President of the Berar Sarvajanik Sabha, presided. Mr. N. G. Kelkar, vice-president, received the delegates from different places. The president made the inaugural speech, reviewing the position of affairs in Berar, since the last conference, at Akola, adducing unavoidable cause for holding over the Conference last year. He observed that the Government are reported to have concerted measures for averting famine. Mr. Mudholkar explained away the object of the meeting, emphasizing the necessity of the present Conference in times of distress, and read statements received from different talukas. The next business was to hear the information from representatives of several places anent the condition of the crops and the consequent necessity of opening relief-works. Mr. Pandurangrao Rajandekar's information was important and useful. Several persons supplied information. Three resolutions were recorded: the first proposed by Mr. M. V. Joshi, seconded by Mr. V. H. Karandikar, and supported by Bhagvantrao Special Magistrate, Shiva Rattan Sinh, and other seven persons, solicited Government to open relief-works to feed incapacitated people, remit or suspend land revenue, and grant concessions in regard to forest grievances. The second resolution, proposed by Mr. Yeshwantrao Keskar, and seconded by Mr. Rajandekar, re-affirmed the resolution of Akola Conference, requesting Government not to enhance assessment. The third resolution, proposed by Mr. W. N. Jog, seconded by Lahuram, and supported by Mr. Shiwappa, referred to forest grievances in general, and entreated Government to enforce forest laws pursuant to the Government of India's resolution issued two years ago.

Mr. Mudholkar said the representations with reference to the resolutions adopted will be submitted to Government without delay. He thanked people who had come for the meeting from long distances. The president in his concluding observations summarized the resolutions, thanking the men who supplied information.

Mr. Kane proposed a vote of thanks to the president, vice-president, Mr. Ketkar, and secretaries, especially Mr. B. H. Karandikar, for this arduous and sincere work. Mr. Rajandikar seconded the motion, and the proceedings terminated with distribution of pan-sopari.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P.

BHOWNUGGUR, Nov. 29.

At Dhola junction all people from miles around came this morning to greet Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P., as it was known he was passing here on his return journey from the capital. They availed themselves of this opportunity to show the great popularity Mr. Bhownuggree has enjoyed among the people of the Umrala Taluka. This the Mahajans expressed in an eloquent address. Mr. Bhownuggree, in thanking the people for this mark of esteem, said he was amply repaid for what little he had done in the past by the lively recollections they showed of his old friendship for them. As the train left he was pelted with flowers.

At Ningala the station was crowded, this morning, by the Swami Narayan and other communities of this taluka, from far and near, to present Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P., with an address, reminding him of his former connection with them, and the joy felt by them at his election to Parliament. The station looked gay, and flowers were showered on him, as he left us. A brief acknowledgment of cordial sentiments was expressed towards him.

At Sihore station, Mr. M. M. Bhawnuggree, M.P., who left Bhawnuggur city, this morning, was greeted by a large number of people, who had gathered to bid him good-speed. He passed this station on his way to Surat, and was met by large numbers of Mahajans and others, and presented with an address enclosed in a beautiful casket of silver workmanship.

A short reply was made, and as the train moved on, flowers and bouquets were presented.

Nov. 30.

The Bohad station, on Sunday, was decorated the whole length of platform with flowers and bunting, and the front turned into a drawing-room in honour of Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P., who was passing by the mail train. The saloon in which he arrived gave evidence of other stations having preceded us in this respect, for it was literally loaded with flowers. The whole town had turned out and armed police were drawn up in line, and hundreds of boys and girls in holiday attire made the place gay. The Nagar Seth head of the Mahajans, Mr. Harilal, received Mr. Bhownuggree on alighting, and read an address, which was numerously signed, expressing the high esteem in which the guest was held, and congratulating him on his election to Parliament. A charming little girl gave Mr. Bhownuggree a garland of beautiful flowers, whereupon all the children sang a song specially composed. A tray of fruit and flowers with a elaborately ornamented cake in three tiers was also presented. Mr. Bhownuggree made a suitable reply, regretting that the short time he had did not permit of his adequately expressing his gratitude for their great kindness. As the train left, flowers were showered on him and three cheers were given.

POONA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

POONA, Nov. 29.

At the instance of the Deccan Standing Congress Committee, a crowded public meeting was held, this evening, at the new Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, under the presidentship of Sardar Tatya Saheb Khasgivale. About seventy delegates of all creeds and opinions were elected to the coming Congress. It was resolved further to send a letter of condolence to Mr. Manmoohan Ghose's relations. It was also resolved that the chairman should communicate with the president-elect and the chairman of the Reception Committee. The sense of the meeting was that the Social Conference be not held in the Congress pendal. The meeting was very enthusiastic. All the resolutions were unanimously passed.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

OPENING OF NEW COURT BUILDINGS.

(FROM O UR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA CAMP, Nov. 30.

At noon his Excellency the Viceroy, in the presence of the Gaekwar, Colonel Martelli, Dewan Shrinavsa, and a large assembly of European and Native notabilities, opened a fine hall as the New Law Courts, being a memorial building to perpetuate the name of the late Maharani Chimnabai, first wife of the Maharaja.

Mr. Graham Lynn, Chief Engineer of the State, gave an history of the building, which was designed by Mr. Chisholm.

His Excellency the Viceroy, before declaring the Courts open, spoke as follows:—Your Highness,—Before I proceed to carry out your wishes, and to declare this building open, I desire with your permission to take this the last public opportunity which I shall have in this city to express my sympathy with your Highness and with the citizens of Baroda at the sad and untoward accident which was the only blot upon the successful proceedings of Saturday. It so happened that I did not pass through the gardens in the late evening, and therefore I was unaware of what had happened till yesterday morning, but I had passed through the gardens several times earlier in the day and I had mentioned to your Highness and to others my wonder, not only at the size of the crowd, but at the happy and orderly manner in which they were evidently enjoying the various entertainments which your Highness' kindness had provided for them. I am sure it must be a deep grief that one of those sudden movements to which large crowds of this kind are notoriously liable should have brought about so sad a result; but it is not for me now to examine into the causes. I have only to express what I am sure must have been the first feeling of everyone when they heard the news, the deep concern and grief which we all feel for the victim themselves and for their families and dependents. (Hear, hear.) I knew that was the feeling which was present to your Highness yourself, because you were good enough to pay me a visit almost immediately after you received the news, and I know that your first thought was to visit the sufferers in the hospital and to make such enquiries as would enable you to make proper provision for the families of those who, alas, are themselves beyond human reach. I should have wished to have shared in that good work, but as your Highness desires to take it upon yourself, I have only to express my deep sympathy with you and my sense of the kind and charitable feelings which have animated your heart. (Hear, hear.) And now, your Highness, I have to present this key to the Chief Justice and to declare this hall open as a place for the sacred administration of justice and as a worthy memorial of the distinguished lady whose name it is to bear. (Applause.)

The Viceroy then handed the key of the building to Umbalal Sakarlal Desai, the Chief Justice, and declared the hall open. After this Mr. Ranade read a melodious Sanskrit ode in honour of the Viceroy, and the proceedings terminated at 1-45 p.m., and the Viceregal party proceeded by special train to Surat.

THE APPALLING ACCIDENT AT BARODA.

LATER DETAILS.

On none of the corpses recovered from the park bridge and the river were to be seen any wounds except slight bruises due to the sudden fall, which showed that death was due simply to the crush and the suffocation consequent thereon. Unfortunately no medical help could be procured at hand, though the Dufferin Hospital is not more than a few paces distant from the park. About 25 persons, who were more stunned by the panic than by the actual crush, required only an assurance that they could safely get out, and this was soon offered them by seeing them safe out of the crowd. Seven were sent to the hospital, four of whom are in a precarious condition. The following, we learn, are the names of those admitted to the hospital for treatment:—1st Mir Hussen Khan Salatwala, 2nd Narayen Runchod Karwan, 3rd Garbad Punja Bhayale, 4th Kaliyan Punja of Tilakwada, 5th Bhudherkha Sultankha, 6th Gambasuda, Suda, and 7th Fajati Rajaba.

Four more corpses have now been recovered from the river adjoining the bridge. Thirteen of the dead were after midnight identified by relations.

Various reports are given as to the cause of the disaster. It is said that a false alarm was raised about an elephant being set loose. Another version is that a wooden stand from the Bandstand was lying on the road and the passers-by tumbled over it one after another, which ended in the fatal results we have described above. Whatever the real origin, it has proved an alarming and terrible accident, and it would create heart-rending sorrow in many families.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Singapore for Colombo on 29th instant, while the steamer Idzumi Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on 28th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 24-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	29 15-16

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The total number of cases up to date is 854, out of which 621 have proved fatal. For the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the total number of fresh cases was fifteen, and of deaths eleven. For the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the total number of fresh cases discovered was twelve, and of deaths seven. In A ward the attacks and deaths, on Sunday, were two and one, while yesterday, the record showed seven and two. In the B ward four attacks and two deaths took place on Sunday; yesterday, the numbers were two and one. In C (Bhuleshwar) ward the figures for the two days were three attacks and four deaths and one attack and one death, respectively. In D (Girgaum) ward there was no fresh case on Sunday, but one death; while yesterday, there was one new case and one death. In Byculla (E) ward five cases were discovered on Sunday, when two cases proved fatal; while yesterday, no new case was discovered, but two deaths were recorded. In the Mahim ward one fresh case on Sunday was recorded and one case proved fatal.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT,—NOVEMBER 29.

10 p.m.	79·7

MONDAY.—NOVEMBER 30.

6 a.m.	76·3
0 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	88·5
4 p.m.	87·1

The Tories (writes a Coventry correspondent) sprang a surprise on the Liberals in the municipal election using one or two auto-cars for the purpose of bringing electors to the polling-booths. The "carriage of the future" was, of course, immensely popular with a certain class of the electorate, and must have aided the Conservatives considerably in the fight.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

YORKSHIRE'S EXAMPLE.

The decision of the Yorkshire cricket authorities to pay the recognised professionals a salary during the winter months is in every way commendable. If it were possible I should like to see the example followed by every first-class county. There may be those who regard this generous treatment in the light of a bribe to keep the men loyal as long as their services are of value, but for my own part I prefer to look upon it as a recognition—tardy though it may be—of their worth in past seasons. Nothing more humiliating to our pride as the foremost cricketing nation in the world could possibly have happened than the "strike" of the English professionals on the eve of the international encounter with Australia. It is not my intention to re-open that regrettable difference of opinion; my sympathies then were entirely with the professionals, and I have neither seen, heard, nor read anything likely to cause me to alter one opinion uttered at the time. The professional cricketer has for years been underpaid, and when we remember how much we owe to the men who are the backbone of the game it is astonishing they have so long remained quiescent. England's supremacy in the field could not be maintained an hour without professionals. Not that it would be impossible to select an amateur team straightaway capable of holding their own. We all know that could be done easily enough, but if once professionalism became starved out of existence we could say good-bye to our supremacy for some time to come. After the Oval dispute of August last it might have been worth the while of the M.C.C. to have bestowed a little attention to the subject. A recommendation from head quarters would have done something in the way of getting the claims of the pros. properly adjusted. It has, however, remained for our sporting friends in Yorkshire to set the example. Who speaks next?

LEAGUE TRANSFERS.

Our Association football friends do not appear to be hitting it off quite so smoothly as could be desired, and if the lying jade is to be trusted at all there would seem to be a deal of ill-feeling springing up between some of the foremost of the League organisations. In a good many respects the Football League is a model organisation; no one can doubt its popularity or its power, and yet its very constitution, in a measure, makes for weakness, owing simply to the fact that every club of which it is composed is fighting for its own hand. Little fault, however, can be found with its rulings, on the whole; occasionally we get a decision bordering on the ludicrous, as in a recent case where a club was fined £20 for neglecting to provide proper provision for a big crowd. And yet it is very easy to see through decisions such as these. Of course, it might easily happen that the arrangments made by any of the clubs might break down at a moments notice if undue pressure was brought to bear, and therefore self-preservation comes in and the offence condoned. I am not greatly concerned in these matters, but it will occur to most thinking people that some fixed rule should be made to apply in all cases were mismanagement is proved. But to get at this transfer business. So far as I have been able to understand the matter a certain club is desirous of releasing one of its players at a price stipulated. The player, for the time being—if a homely simile may be permitted—is put up for auction in the football mart. But as the regulations at present stand it appears the sellers are empowered, not only to put what price they choose on their saleable commodity, put also to declare who shall and who shall not become the purchaser. That, surely, is an anomaly that requires immediate removal by our football Solons. Further to complicate matters, the player affected, so I am informed, can please himself whither he will seek fresh employment. Can anything be much more absurd? It is not unusual, I believe, for these football professionals to secure signed agreements for the whole year round by which they receive a handsome wage whether playing or not, so that as long as either the club or the player remain stubborn on the question of transference the club has to pay the piper. It is certainly a most disagreeable phase of professionalism and reflects no great credit on the legislative capacity of our football law-makers. The difference between maintaining a First League team and a Second League team is tremendous when regarded from a financial standpoint. Only the other day the secretary of a well-known club informed me that the eleven his committee had just selected for the following Saturday's match did not contain a single player who did duty last season, and I have no doubt whatever that the sums received for transferring their old players would well-nigh finance the club for the whole of the present season. When opulent football managers can offer £250 or £300 for the transfer of a single player, and are willing, moreover, to promise a wage of £4 or £5 a week all the year round, with, perhaps, a benefit match thrown in, it is high time a little more consideration was shown to the cricket professional. When I hear, as I occasionally do, these football idols being praised out of all reason, petted on this side and pampered on that, "put up" at country side hotels for weeks together, and fed on "the fat of the land," I begin to wonder where all this exuberance will stop. Compare the work of these professors with that of, say, Tom Richardson or Arthur Mold, bowling say 50 or 60 overs a day under a broiling sun, and say if the discrepancy between the respective wages is not manifestly unjust.

PUBLIC FAVOURITES.

It was not my intention when I opened my weekly budget to devote any particular space to our cricketers, but it has occurred to me that a paragraph might be devoted to a less interesting subject than our public favourites amongst the fast bowlers. If any confession had to be extorted from me I should have at once to acknowledge that of all the professional cricketers now before the public my particular favourite is Richardson, of Surrey. I suppose we can cherish feelings of admiration for more than one—I know I do—but there's something so whole-hearted and genuine and sportsmanlike about the handsome, brawny sunburnt Surrey bowler that I have regarded it as one of the richest treats of the cricket season when I am watching the Oval eleven in the field and gallant Tom Richardson hurling 'em down like the skilled workman he is. His magnificent achievement in the Anglo Australian match at Manchester, where he bowled unchanged throughout the innings, with the mercury showing I-don't-know-how-many in the shade, will live as long as wickets are pitched and bats are plied. How well he knows the value of a good length straight ball when a fresh batsman comes in. Wary indeed must the defender be of that deadly opening delivery. But it is not the first, second, or last ball of the over that compels admiration; it is all of them. Richardson has a theory of his own and carries it out with a will. And when he gets a good wicket—that's when you see Richardson at his best. Always a cheery, if apologetic, word for the discomfited batsman—no exultant crowing and chuckling and capering. It has been my fortune to see him hit right and left, and a decent score knock ed up when he has been sending down some lovely "stuff," but he is too good a sportsman to fret and fume, and when the batsman goes eventually—it has been reserved for a few only to carry out their bats against him—no one is readier in putting his hands together to applaud the hitter than Richardson. May he go on and prosper; England has need of such giants. Another splendid fellow in the field is Arthur Mold, the Lancashire fast bowler; not such a giant in build, certainly, but with a heart as big as any man breathing. Years ago I watched him under the Northamptonshire banner, at the time when some controversy was going on about "throwing." Really expert batsmen with years of experience can probably pick out what is sometimes called the fast bowler's "fast ball." It has long been my contention that the average spectator knows no more of this special delivery than he does of the man in the moon, and it is open to question if many of our cricketers have the ability to pick it out from the rest. Of course, I am perfectly well aware that it often happens that the batsman who is bowled picks out the ball that dismissed him as an extra fast one. Such complaints or explanations may be usually accepted with some reserve. I myself incline to the dictum of Barnes, the old Notts' professional. When he was questioned on the subject of this "fast" ball he summed the matter up very shortly in this fashion: "When a bowler is bowling his hardest and fastest all the time I fail to see how he can get an extra fast one as he likes." But in speaking of such topics I find I am wandering away from our favourites. Mold is another thoroughly conscientious bowler; quiet, unassuming, gentlemanly on and off the field alike—a power in the Lancashire eleven, and a cricketer of which any team might be proud. J. T. Hearne, "Dick" Attewell, Hirst, "Nutty" Martin, Walter Wright, are all old favourites, but I should be spinning this yarn out too long if I rambled on further. At all events, I think we may safely say that our bowlers of to-day are equal to those of the past, Freeman, Tarrant Morley, and the rest. Our Australian cousins have sent us some good ones, but I should not place Jones on the same plane as Spofforth, Palmer, or Turner.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

With the cycle trade in its present prosperous condition, when gold is strewn arround in the most lavish manner to secure records, it is small wonder that scores upon scores of athletic young fellows have been attracted to the racing path in the hope of obtaining a share of the gold and glory. I have no means of knowing just what any of the big firms are willing to pay for the one mile record at this particular season of the year, but people in close touch with the trade put it at (to me at all events) a fabulous amount. Current sporting journals can tell us who is the fastest man probably at a mile to-day, and what a record would be worth to him, but when we read of professional cyclists making £2,000 and upwards in a season it makes some of the old school put on their thinking caps and inquire what rare old "Jack" Keen would have thought of such a golden harvest in his day. Keen is an old Worcestershire man, having been born at Broadway—a lovely little out-of-the-world spot nestling at the foot of the Cotswolds, of which I intend to gossip at some future date—in February, 1849, so that it will be seen he is now well on towards the half-century in years. He first came out as an amateur racer at the Richmond sport in 1869, winning the half-mile in 2min. 42 1-5sec. on a "boneshaker," by which name the cumbersome velocipede of those days was known. When we compare the performances of those times with the present we shall be able to judge of the immense strides made. During his long career Keen rode upwards of 300 races, winning very nearly one half of these. Nowadays we find the crack one season hopelessly out of the hunt in a year or two, but Keen's career lasted—successfully, too—from 1869 to 1884 or 1885. In the old times the Molyneaux Grounds, Wolverhampton, used to be the venue for the professional championship, and we find in looking over the records of these that in 1870 J. H. Palmer bet Keen. In 1871 and 1872 Keen rode second to Shelton; but twice in the latter year Keen won, beating Shelton first and afterwards Meere. The year 1873 saw Keen at the front again, the runners-up in this season being F. Cooper—a fine rider—and Shelton. Early in 1875 Keen again beat his old opponent, Cooper, but the latter had his revenge later on, the two riding first and second. Keen again got home in front of Cooper in 1877, the verdict being reversed in 1878. Twice Keen challenged the holder the same year, beating Patrick on the first occasion, and Phillips on the next. Cooper had another cut in during 1879 but failed to oust Keen, and then the Dutch crack, Derkinderin, attempted the task, unsuccessfully, however, in 1881. A new star suddenly appeared in the cycling firmament in 1882, and "Dick" Howell, then a tall, raw-boned youth, startled the followers of the sport by fairly and squarely romping away from Keen. Age began to tell now on the rare old champion, but in 1883 we find him defeating Fred Wood, only to go down again the same season before the rising star, Howell. One of Keen's most notable achievements was the concession of half-an-hour's start in a 25 miles race against T. Sparrow, a contest in which Keen made record times from 11 to 23 miles. F. Cooper was generally regarded as his most doughty opponent, but out of seventeen races between the pair Keen won nine. So keen was speculation about 1879 as to which was the better rider, Keen or Herbert Liddell Cortis—the "long" Wanderer, as he was termed—that by special permission of the Bicycle Union the pair met in a series of contests, Keen winning at one and five miles, and Cortis at ten. In the autumn of 1884, after racing 15 years, he set out to gain fresh laurels at the famed Springfield tournament, and there achieved a fair amount of success. We all admire our young lions of to-day and their deeds of derringdo, but few if any can point to such a distinguished career on the wheel as rare old John Keen, the Broadway "boy."

AN EXTRAORDINARY RUNNER.

The superb stamina possessed by the "hardy Norsemen" has long been a theme for song and story. Let me give a few brief particulars concerning a man who served England before taking to pedestrianism for a livelihood. The story runs: "Ernest Mensen, a Norwegian sailor in the British Navy, having distinguished himself in the battle of Navarino (1827), left the Navy and became a professional runner. He first attracted attention by running from London to Portsmouth in nine hours, and after that he ran from London to Liverpool in 32 hours. Subsequently he undertook to run from Paris to Moscow. Starting from the Place Vendome at 4 p.m. on June 11th, 1831, he entered the Kremlin at 10 a.m. on June 25th, having done the distance, 1,760 miles, in 13 days 18 hours (thus averaging 128 miles a day for 13 consecutive days). He soon got employment as a public courier, and became an object of sporting bets in European Courts, invariably beating mounted couriers when matched against him. He never walked, but always ran, his usual refreshment being one biscuit and an ounce of raspberry syrup per day, and two short rests of ten or fifteen minutes each in 24 hours. These rests he took standing and slept with a handkerchief covering his face. In 1836 Mensen carried despatches in the East India Company's services from Calcutta to Constantinople, through Central Asia. He performed the distance (5,615 miles) in 59 days. He died on one of his extraordinary tours, and was found resting against a tree as if asleep. He was buried just outside the village of Syang, in Upper Egypt."

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence that appeared in the local papers regarding the manifest want of good residential dwellings for Europeans in Bombay, we beg to inform you that we have started a large building scheme with the object of supplying this long-felt need. We have fixed the present capital at five lakhs—with power to increase—and have made the shares of only a hundred rupees each in order to bring it within the reach of all. We trust the whole of the European community will become interested in the undertaking, as apart from the benefit of securing good accommodation at reasonable rents, they will find it a secure and profitable investment. The growth and prosperity of similar societies in England distinctly show their advantage and value, and with care and good management, there is no reason why it should not be quite as great a success in India.

We hope to send you the prospectus for publication in a few days. It will give all details and particulars, which we trust will inspire the public with the confidence needed, and result in a hearty response and co-operation—Yours, &c.,

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS,
Empress of India Building Co., Ld.

Nov. 28.

Not long ago some of the baser sort of French papers were gloating over the news that Major Lothaire was to go to Madagascar, and hoping that as he had treated Mr. Stokes so he would teach the French to treat the English missionaries and traders who dare to venture into what should be a close preserve for France. Major Lothaire has, however, denied that he is going to Madagascar. The fact is that no decent person will now have anything to do with Lothaire. The Congo State, Belgium, the girl he was engaged to, and now lastly, France have all declined to touch him, even though a Belgian jury did acquit him.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

THE SPIRITUAL HEAD OF ISLAM.

MAHOMEDAN OPINION.

Our representative had an interesting interview on the spiritual headship of Islam with a Mahomedan resident who is held in respect and esteem among the members of his community generally. Our townsman said: "You must doubtless be aware of the fact that in England it is being discussed in the newspapers whether or not the present Sultan of Turkey could be recognised the spiritual head of the Islam. It is a well-known fact that there exists a difference of opinion on the subject between the Soonis and the Shiahs. But the 'Al Aaimuto min Kurish,' which is recognized as an authority, contains a 'hadis' by the Prophet which says, 'Imam must be purely descended from the Prophet.' In all the subsequent books written after this it is universally acknowledged that the right to the 'Khalifat' and 'Imamut' belongs to the descendants of the prophet. In one 'hadis' the prophet has written: "I leave you two Khalifats; one is the holy Koran, and the other my children. This 'hadis' is to be found in the 'Jame Sagir,' a well-known book on Mahomedan religion.

"According to Shiah opinion the presence of a descendant of the Prophet in this world is necessary, for the reason that the children of the Prophet possess powers of understanding any abstruse questions, which it is impossible for an ordinary man to do. Thus they are able to explain to them what the Koran really treats of and to give a correct idea of life to those who have come to this world and are anxious to obtain salvation. Such a man really deserves to be the spiritual ruler of the whole Mahomedan world, but whether he does get the unique position or no, depends not on the 'Khalifats' but on the conscience of those who recognize such a man as their spiritual head. Looking to past history it will be noticed that on his death an Imam invariably appointed his successor."

"This much," our representative remarked, "is about Shiah opinion; now let me know what Sooni opinion is on the subject."

"According to Sooni opinion," was the reply, "the object of the Khalifat is to preserve and protect the Islam Empire and Faith. The opinion is verified by the well-known Arab historian and politician, Thau-i-khalduu, who in the first volume of his history says, No man is fit for the high position of the Khalifa, unless he is well educated, honest, having the capacity to govern his subjects impartially, and having the power to protect and defend, in case of need, the Islam Faith, without having any kind of physical inability. In addition to these conditions the Khalifa must be a Kureshi. For the sake of patriotism the last stipulation was absolutely necessary (and until the end of the 6th Hijari Century it was in force). But then the Kureshi family began to pass their time in pleasure and idleness, and the Khalifat was given to men who were not Arabs. Subsequently this stipulation was dispensed with, and the historian himself admits that public opinion with regard to the last condition has been changed.

"At present it is important to know that though the Arab historian persists in the opinion that Khilafat should rest with a Kureshi, yet he honestly confesses that the spiritual headship depends on the public opinion, which alone has the right of election, and the election decides who is to be the Khalifa. In the same manner it rests with the subjects to remove the Khalifa from his Khalifat if he happens to be found to be unfit.

"Now what about the present Khalifa?" asked our representative.

The reply was: "You must have seen from the above facts that there is no reason to suspect that the Sooni Mahomedans, no matter what part of the world they live in, do recognize the Sultan of Turkey as their Khalifa. Their opinion on the subject is shown by the fact that every Friday millions of Sooni Mahomedans go to the musjid and pray for long life and prosperity to the Sultan as their Khalifa. From times immemorial it has been the honest belief of all Mahomedans that for the protection of the Islam faith the existance of an Islam empire is of prime importance. Hence they naturally have sympathy and feelings of loyalty towards the Sultan. They support the Sultan entirely, because their honest and unanimous opinion is that upon the Sultan depends the protection and preservation of the Islam Empire, the main stay of Islam Faith. The Shiahs, though they do not recognize the Sultan as their Spiritual Head, yet they have the same feelings of sympathy towards the Sultan that they have towards the Shah of Persia. In spite of supporting the British Government in every political movement, and on all occasions, the Islam Press in India condemn with one voice any attempt of the British Goverment or any agitation in England likely to go against the Porte. The Mahomedan community of the whole world hold themselves in readiness to support the Khalifa."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS EARLY GINGELLY.

FORECAST of outturn:—The total area sown with this crop in Government villages, up to the end of September 1896, amounted to 303,000 acres, or 30 and 32 per cent. below the averages of the five and ten years preceding, respectively, and 48 per cent. less than that of 1895. The decrease, as compared with the averages, occurred in all districts, except Ganjam, Kistna, Bellery, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Malabar, and was very considerable in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore, which together contributed to more than 80 per cent. of the total decrease. This is attributed to either scanty or unseasonable rainfall.

Notwithstanding some increase of cultivation in the Deccan districts owing to favourable early rain, the crop suffered severely owing to subsequent failure of the rainfall and a poor outturn is consequently estimated. Although other districts have fared, better, the outturn for the whole Presidency is estimated at less than half a crop, an average crop being valued at 16 annas. The subjoined table shows the outturn in tons calculated in the manner prescribed by the Government of India.

PALITANA NOTES.

MR. RAVJI, the late magistrate, writes a Palitana correspondent, has recently had his post filled up by a Mahomedan from Ahmedabad, named Joorameah Mottameah. The Palitana authorities are now levying a tax on all bullock-carts passing on the pucca road between Songadh and Palitana, at the rate of 4 annas for each bullock-cart. The Palitana town dispensary and hospital, consisting of five bungalows, with a large compound, quite close to the south wall of the town, have been sold by the Thakore Saheb to Mr. Javeri Panalall Punumchund. A new hospital and dispensary have been built towards the north side of the town, and outside of the river, and crossing the other side of the river. Patients resorting to the hospital find it very inconvenient, especially during the monsoons, as there is no bridge over the river, and when it is flooded.

This year's estimate of the produce of the State is between 10 and 11 annas. The price of grain is very high. A vegetable and fruit markets which were built long ago in the town of Palitana, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Inside the north gate of the town wall, has been recently pulled down, and the ground utilised in extending Durbari stables. The vegetable vendors have their seats now outside the north gate of the town wall. Palitana vegetables on this side are very good, and particularly in this part the finest vegetable grow here. It is therefore to be hoped the new market will soon be built. Many Jain pilgrims are here now, having come from different parts of India.

The Thakore Saheb will be going to Rajkote very shortly, and will arrive there before the 10th instant. He will go by special train. Orders have been issued for the whole of his body-guard, band, carriages, police, risalas, Arabs, and tents to start for Rajkote.

Every Londoner worth the name makes a solemn duty of going to the Crystal Palace at least once in the course of the summer to see the famous Thursday night fireworks. Mr. Brock, the Oberon of this Fairy Land, was asked by *Strand* writer as to the actual cost in the first instance of one of the set pieces which form so magnificent a part of the display. "About £350," replied Mr. Brock. "Subsequent "reproductions," he added, "cost about £50 each. The Australian cricketers, whom the Earl of Sheffield entertained in May, 1893, will be interested to hear that the words of greeting to the cricketers in letters of flame which the noble host himself had chosen, represented not only a warm but also a costly welcome. Its cost was something like £20.

THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR AT SURAT.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

H. E. THE VICEROY TURNS THE FIRST SOD.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 30.

H. E. the Governor arrived here, this morning, at three o'clock, and slept in the saloon. His Excellency alighted at seven, and was met on the platform by the principal officers of the district and, the principal citizens. Amongst those present were:—Mr. Lely, the Commissioner and Collector, the Raja of Bansda, Mir Muzafarhoosein, Mir Jafferali Baxi Tajmudin Masumali, Gulabdass Nagarset Sedan, Assistant Collector, Mr. Dyson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. Burjorji Mody, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridass, Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Yajnik, and Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram. His Excellency shook hands with those present, and accompanied by Mr. Lely, Mr. Rand, and Mr. Taraporewalla, the Engineer, drove to inspect the head works of Surat water-works and the Gustipura flood protection works. He then returned and breakfasted in the train.

His Excellency again started at eleven, and visited the hospital for Women and Children, endowed by Mr. Morarbhai Vrijbhukandass, also the Civil Hospital, Hope Bridge, public gardens, and castle. At the latter place, Lord Sandhurst received visits from the Raja of Bansda, Mir Muzaferhoosein Khan, Mir Jaferalikhan, and Mir Musamali Khan, also Syed Zaileledras, Sardar Davar, Mr. Edalji Kharshedji Mody, and the ex-Nabob of Sachin. At one o'clock, Lord Sandhurst visited the Municipal Office, and received a Municipal address. The hall was gaily decorated, triumphant arches being erected welcoming the Governor and wishing success to the Tapti Valley Railway. The hall was filled by Municipal commissioners and leading citizens. His Excellency was received by Mr. Ishwardass Store and others, and conducted to a raised dais. Rao Bahadur Ishwardass Store read the address, which was as follows:—

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable, William, Baron Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay—May it please your Excellency. We, the Municipal Commissioners of Surat, on behalf of ourselves and our fellow-citizens, beg to accord to your Excellency our most cordial and respectful welcome on this your Excellency's first visit to our ancient and historic city.

Our city, once second to none in India in point of prosperity and enterprise, has in recent years been labouring under peculiar disadvantages. The rise of Bombay marked the decadence of Surat and the opening of railway communication with Bombay deprived the city of much of its once flourishing trade by sea. The city has often been ravaged by fires, and till recently by floods from the overflow of the river Tapti. The city has been unfortunate in these respects, and it has therefore special claims for indulgent consideration at the hands of Government. Your Excellency's predecessors have taken a keen interest in all works calculated to promote the prosperity of this city, and, with your Excellency's known sympathies for the subject population, we feel no doubt that the same consideration will be extended to us during your Excellency's administration also.

We beg to assure your Excellency that as far as our resources permit we have taken ample measures to combat both fire and flood. We have just completed, at a cost of nearly two lakhs of rupees, our river protective works, which, we hope, will afford considerable immunity to the city from the inroads of floods.

We are now engaged in constructing water-works at an estimated outlay of nearly nine lakhs of rupees which will supply the city with what has been long needed, namely a sufficiency of wholesome potable water and the means of promptly extinguishing fires. We are indebted to your Excellency's Government for sanctioning the raising of a loan of Rs. 6,00,000 at 4 p. c. for the purpose, and we are happy to add that a loan Rs. 4,50,000 has just been successfully floated at a premium. Of that loan almost the whole has been taken up by our own citizens.

This sum, together with the large savings effected in previous years by the careful husbanding of the Municipal resources, under the wise and sympathetic guidance of our former President, Mr. Lely, will suffice to meet the entire estimated cost of the projected works. We recall with pleasure the services done to this city by Mr. Lely, who, like Sir Theodore Hope, a former Collector, evinced a keen interest in all matters connected with the true welfare of the city.

We also take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to the wealthy citizens of Bombay and Surat and the Native Princes who have come forward with liberal donations to defray the cost of constructing water-supply cisterns in different parts of the city for the benefit of the inhabitants.

We have already referred to the protective works just completed, which will, we hope, in a great measure avert the calamities resulting from annual floods. A system of drainage works is the most important sanitary work we have in view, and we hope at no distant date so be able to undertake its construction with the help of Government.

We venture to hope that the completion of the Tapti Valley Railway, which will open up communication with Khandesh and the adjacent districts, will tend to resuscitate in some measure the once flourishing trade of this city and its environs.

We are aware of the long connection of your Excellency's family with this Presidency, and we have watched with admiration the sympathy and beneficence which have marked your Excellency's administration from its commencement. We earnestly hope that your visit to this city will be repeated, and that the old bonds of affection and sympathy may be strengthened.

With the most sincere assurances of our loyal attachment to our gracious Sovereign, Her Majesty the Empress of India, we again tender our most cordial welcome to your Excellency.

Lord Sandhurst, who was received enthusiastically, thanked the Municipality for their cordial reception and address of welcome couched in kind terms. He intended to have a long tour in Kathiawar and enjoy Christmas holidays, if he got hol

the new Railway will tend to restore the waning commercial prosperity of the city and surrounding districts.

Mr. Forrest then called upon his Excellency to turn the first sod of the Tapti Railway as under :—

Mr. Forrest said : Your Excellency, on behalf of the Directors and Shareholders of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, I beg to offer you our best thanks for the honour you have conferred upon us in consenting to cut the first sod of this Railway. We understand that we owe your presence here to-day, principally from the desire to mark your appreciation of the policy of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda as regards Railway extension in his territories. It is indeed chiefly due to his liberal support that this company has been floated. His Highness promptly offered to take shares to the extent of 34 lakhs, and the public readily followed his lead. We greatly regret his inability to be among us to-day, and we trust that this enterprise may prove as remunerative as the other Railways for which his Highness has found the capital. We are aware of the special interest your Excellency takes in Railway extension, and we hope that your presence here is a proof, that the Government of India approve of the principle of Feeder Railways being constructed with Rupee capital subscribed by the Indian public. After the successful conversion of Government paper to 3½ per cent, this Presidency was the first to avail itself of the opportunity given to private enterprise by the concessions offered under the terms of the Government of India's R. O. 924 of September 1893. It has subscribed 1424 lakhs for two Railways, while so for only one other Company with a capital of 10 lakhs has been floated in one of the other Presidencies. Of the above, over one crore has been subscribed in the Province of Gujerat alone. As our two leading Railway Companies do not invite further local capital for the construction of any more feeders, with the exception of one short line in Gujerat, I may take this opportunity of assuring your Excellency that Bombay capital will be forthcoming to assist the Pubjab public in the construction of such feeder lines as promise to yield a fair return. For the past fifteen years, the construction of this Railway has been under consideration. Mr. Borrodaile, Collector of Surat, was the first to press for it. Sir James Ferguson, when Governor of Bombay, held a meeting of leading officials at Surat and endeavoured to make an arrangement with the Baroda State for its construction but without success. In 1891 the Hon'ble Mr. T. D. Little again urged on the Bombay Government the necessity for the Railway, owing to the wretched condition of the so-called road that leads into Khandeish. He was strongly supported by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, but no funds were available. In 1894 my firm applied for a concession, and at a meeting held in Surat I was offered considerable support. This, with the assistance promised by his Highness the Gaekwar, secured the concession which was granted by the Secretary of State with the consent and approval of the Directors of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The contract was signed on the 11th June, and the Company was floated on the 17th of the same month. The line is 164 miles long : work commences on it from to-day under the superintendence of Mr. J. L. P. Hogan, and as it is receiving the keen personal interest of Major Oliver, the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, we may rely on its rapid and economical construction. Should work be commenced from both ends, plenty of employment will be afforded to the famine-stricken inhabitants of Khandeish. The first portion of the line passes through one of the most fertile parts of Gujerat. At Nundurbar we expect to tap a large area of cotton and wheat producing districts on both sides of the Tapti River, while the last 50 miles run through some of the richest tracts of the Khandeish Collectorate. We thank your Excellency for having permitted the G. I. P. Railway to continue the line from Amalner to Jalgaum, thus affording through and direct communication between Kattyawar, Gujerat, and Central India, and if Government continue the Anand-Petlad Line to the Indus *via* Bhooj, we may look forward to the Tapti-Valley Railway conveying mails and passengers between Calcutta and Karachi. We feel confident that the ancient city of Surat will particularly benefit by direct communication with the Berars and Central India, especially as regards its manufactures and its boat traffic with Katiyawar, while the export trade of Bombay must be increased when once the country about Nundurbar is opened up. Indeed, no line made of late years can compare with the Tapti-Valley Railway in opening up, and bringing into communication with the outer world, large tracts of country which have hitherto been entirely isolated. There has been some misunderstanding on the part of a portion of the Surat public who feared that our station would be placed some 2½ miles south of the city. The ceremony which your Excellency has so kindly consented to perform, will assure the public that this very spot will be used for goods sent to, and received from, Tapti-Valley Railway, and we are guaranteed that passengers will be taken direct, and without change or delay, to and from the passenger station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. As the spade and barrow are practically unknown in this part of this country, I have now the honour to ask your Excellency to take this native powrah and, with the gracious assistance of the Lady Elizabeth Bruce, to set an example to the coolies who will make the line, by lifting and carrying away in this basket, in the manner of the country, the first sod of the Tapti Valley Railway.

At the conclusion of the address Lord Elgin turned the first sod by a silver powrah, which was presented to his Excellency, while Lady Elizabeth Bruce removed the veil by pulling the silver string which revealed the board on which was written "Tapti Valley Railway."

Major Ollivier proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Elgin. Three cheers for Lord and Lady Elgin and Lady Elizabeth Bruce terminated the interesting proceedings.

H. E. the Viceroy left by a special, the departure being private. To-night a banquet was given. Mr. Forrest proposed the toast of the Viceroy and Lord Sandhurst, who, in reply, dwelt at length on the famine, stating that the prospects were good in some districts, but they should not be sanguine or relax measures.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon st. Vincent, perfect.

DURING his career Lieut. E. D. Young, R.N., who has just died, made several adventurous journeys into the heart of Africa. He it was who, when Dr. Livingstone's death was reported, went to Africa to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the rumour. He returned with the tidings that the doctor was still alive. After the pioneer missionary's death, Mr. Young went to Lake Nyassa, which he explored for the first time.

THE late Sir George Humphry filled the post of Professor of Surgery, at Cambridge, for 13 years, without emolument. The position will no longer be a purely honorary one, for the "British Medical Journal" learns that the University, which is now considering the question of appointing a successor, will assign a stipend to the chair. No names are mentioned in connection with the vacant post, but the question is being asked whether it will be occupied by a local surgeon or some well-known London practitioner.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India, with the English mails, of the 20th November, left Aden, yesterday morning, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 2 p.m., on Friday. She brings the following passengers :—

Adam Newman, Miss
Ali, Mr Ashfar
Ashton, Mr and Mrs
Alien, Mrs and Miss
Allen, Mr R V
Alston, Mr
Bann, Mr and Mrs P
Byng, Col
Boyle, Mr and Mrs
Berners, Mr H
Brown, Lady Gore
Bird, Mr B H
Bull, Mrs
Bulton, Mr
Boddam, Mrs T
Barrow, Mr R P
Benedick, Mr and Mrs
Bulman, Miss
Bentinck, Mr R
Beauchamp, Mr H
Beardsell, Mr D A
Barlow, Rev and Mr C H
Bell, F L Miss
Bentley, Mr F W
Beir, Paul Mr
Bertha, Sister
Bate, Miss
C Palmer, Mr
Cornet, Miss
Cairns, Mr
Chitty, Mr, Mrs C W, and infnt
Cartwright, Mr S W
Colen, Col and Mrs
Center, Surg-Col and Mrs
Clark, Capt A C and Miss
Calne, Mr W S
Churchill, Surg-Genl Mrs and Miss
Chambers, Dr and Mrs 4 sons and 5 daughters
Chapman, Miss A M
Candy, Mr G T
Campbell, Capt & Mrs
Campbell, Mr W E M
Cholmeley, Mrs H
Curzon, Hon B
Craigie, Mrs and Miss
Creagh, Capt
Clermont, 2 Messrs
Cunliffe, Genl
Chambers, Mrs and child
Cavage, Capt A H B
Clermont, Mrs Dr
Dallinger, Mrs
Duval, Mr
Down, Mrs C P
Douglas, Mrs
Dodson, Mrs and Miss
Doyle, Mrs and 3 Misses
Doyle, Mrs
Donogh, Mr W R
Down, Mr C P
Dowle, 3 Misses
Donaldson, Mr and Mrs
Elinore, Mr J S
Earl of Burford
Elliott, Mr and Hon Mrs R H
Esther, Sister
Fitzherbert, Mr F
Fincastle, Lord
Focke, Mr and Mrs
Furness, Mr
Fisher, Mr
Fabbri, Mr, Mrs and friend
Ferguson, Mr
Fawcett, Surg-Lt-Col
Fulfour, Mr & Mrs C F
Gill, Miss
Goodridge, Mr G P
Gibbon, Mr and Mrs
Greenbaum, Mr
Gould, Mr F
Gracey, Mr M
Grey, Col and Miss
Glacier, Mr S W
Gibson, Mr H E
Gubbay, Mr M S
Gibsone, Lieut Hope
Goldschmidt, Mr & Mrs, G D
Grant, Mr and Mrs M
Hudson, Surg-Capt
Hemmingway, Mr
Hayes, Mr W H C
Harvey, Mrs M
Hozier, Miss
Hark, Mr
Harris, Miss E C
Harmood, Rev J
Holland, Mr R G
Hutchings, Mrs
Henderson, Mr H
Houldsworth, Mr
Hitchcock, Mr C D
Hamilton, Capt
Hooper, Mr and Mrs G
Hart, Mr
Humphries, Mr E
Halnfax, Mrs and infant
Haines, Mr
Hawker, Rev & Mrs
Isaac, Mr
Ives, Miss
Joseph, Mr G
Johnson, Miss A H
Johnstone, Mr
Johnston, Mr
Jackson, Mr & Miss
Johnston, Mr W C
Kries, Mrs
Kennedy, Mrs
Kennard, Col, Mrs, and 2 Misses
Kennedy, Mr and Mrs J
Kehrweiler, Mr and Mrs
Keill, Mr
Keay, Mr Seymour
Lindsay, Miss
Lawrie, Miss
Lonsdale, Mr and Mrs
Leon, Mr G E
Lang, Hon H
Lenno, Lieut G N
Leftwich, Mr
Langley, Capt and Mrs
La Touche, Mr and Mrs J
Loftweek, Mr
Lye, Miss
Lamb, Miss
Llewhellin, Mrs
Lushington, Miss
Lewis, Rev E
Lunnen, Miss
Lefeune, Mr and Mrs A
Lamb, Mr F H G
Llewhellin, Mr G E
Macdonald, Mr and Mrs
McMullen, Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr A, Mrs and Miss
Martin, Mr Thos
McHutchin, Mr W
Maynard, Mr and Mrs Max well
Morley, The Rt Hon Arnold
Markus ruth, Miss
McNal, Mr
Mumford, Mr
Miller, Mr D S
May, Mrs G and infant
Mackintosh, Mr
Mocalta, Miss Ada
Matheson, Mr
Monteith, Mr F H
McLaven, 3 Misses, Dr
Mortabhoy, Mr K
Mekhad, Mr
Monteith, Mr G
Middleton, Capt and Mrs.
McHutchins, Mr
Mackenzie, Mr Kenneth
Macdonald, Capt and Mrs
Mackillican, Mr
Manton, Mrs and Miss
Martindale, Mr and Mrs
Mocalta, Miss Laava
Manyl, Mrs Marchioness Breadalbane
Marrogordate, Mr
Moulter, Mr
Marshall, Mr Jno
Martindale, Capt C, & 2 infts
Nicholson, Brig Genl and Mrs
Nairoe, Genl and Mrs
Nicholson, Mr and Mrs
Norledge, Mrs
O'Brien, Mr Maurice
Orpen, Mr C H
Oakes, Mr and Mrs
Oakshot, Mr, Mrs and son
Oakes, Mr W H
Platts, Mr C
Pinto, Mr M S
Pounton, Mr A
Pears, Mr A
Pinny, Surg-Capt A
Peerbhoy, Mr
Pinchbeck, Miss
Petrie, Mr J M
Peters, Mr J M
Presevit, Mr C B
Phelps, Mr
Purdon, Maj D W
Penny, Mr L
Robinson, Mr, Mrs, and infnt
Reuton, Lt-Col
Raw, Mr W
Rendall, Mr
Robinson's, infnt Mrs
Ryves Maj and Mrs
Rowe, Mr R
Russell, Mrs
Rose, Mr G
Rait, Mrs
Rogers, Mr Pelham
Sladen, Miss
Standen, Rev W S
Seif, Mr C
Smith, Mr W Mair
Seif, Mr and Mrs J G
Stothert, Mr V E
Spedding, Mr C
Smith, Mr L G
Smythe, Lieut and Mrs
Simpson, Mr, Mrs and 2 infts
Salinger, Mr G
Sylvers, Mr and Mrs
Shekell, Mr H C
Stewart, Mr R B
Stokes, Mr H E
Smith, Mr G O
Stopford, two Misses
Saedler, Mr
Stevenson, Mr G
Spicer, Mr
Sneyd, Mr
Showell, Mr, Mrs & 2 Misses
Sassoon, Mr and Mrs J S
Stewart, Lady B
Shepherd, Mr, Mrs, and 2 daughters
Spencer, Mr H
Scott, Mr
Solano, Mr E J
Sprauge, Maj and Mrs G
Sweer, Mr G N
Sutherland, Mr G A
Stewart, Mrs Martin, and 2 children
Thwaites, Rev E H
Thakore and Rance, of Gondal
Toogood, Miss
Taylor, Miss A H
Toogood, Mr J H
Turing, Mr
Todd, Mrs H D, & 2 daughter
Troutbeck, Miss
Thofern, Mr A
Umra Sardar Singh and Mrs
Wright, Miss
Whiteside, Rev and Mrs W C child and infnt
Wick, Mrs Frank
Woodcock, Mrs
Woodcock, Mrs
Webb, Surg-Genl and Mrs
Warrington, Miss
Wingate, Mr and Mrs
Watson, Mr P
Wilson, Mr C W
Woodcock, Miss
White, Mr and Mrs J B
Wood, Rev
Waudhope, 2 Misses
Wallace, Miss G
Winn, Mr Alfred
Wistle, Mr
Walker, Mr, Mrs J and 2 infts
Wanchope, 2 Misses
White, Mr Martin and friend
Welch, Mr J J
Wood, Mr F B
Wilkinson, Mrs
Womack, Ms, Mrs & 2 childn
Verschoyle, Mr
Yew Fall, Mr F
Younghusband, Mr & Mrs

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st December, 1896.

1. 2nd-Lieut. Acworth will be the orderderly officer for the current week vice 2nd-Lt. Payne relieved.
2. There will be Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters to-night and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-quarters to-night and Thursday next at 6-30 p.m.
3. The Range Finding class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7 a.m., and at the Fort Head-quarters on Friday next at 7 a.m.
4. The Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row on Saturday next, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba (trilot Bunder) to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.
Every member is requested to attend.
5. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 12th instant has been granted to Gr. A. J. Buncher.
6. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday morning next. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40 and 7-5 a.m. Bombay time and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
7. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Fort Head-quarters on Wednesday 2nd instant, at 6-30 p.m.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st December, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade for a Field Day ("attack") on Saturday the 5th instant as follows :—
A., B., C., D., E., F., G., and I. Companies—(attacking force) at Mahim Railway Station, at 3-39 p.m. (Bombay time.)
H., K., and M. Companies—(defending force) at Matunga Railway Station, at 3-29 p.m. (Bombay time.)
Dress.—Drill order—Khaki.
(2) Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.
(3) Attendance on this parade to count as a double Commanding Officer's parade for the Commandant's prizes.
(4) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3 p.m. (Bombay time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Churm Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi stations. Members travelling from other stations by the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.
2. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Wednesday the 2nd instant at 6-45 a.m.
Dress.—Drill order, viz., khaki, white helmets and jack boots.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

IN the Chancery Division, on Oct. 31, before Mr. Justice Sterling, a motion was made on behalf of Messrs. A. Constable and Co., publishers, for an injunction to restrain E. Lloyd (Limited) from publishing in their newspaper, the *Daily Chronicle*, more than one article dealing with Dr. Nansen's recent voyage to the Arctic regions, on the ground that the plaintiffs had entered into a contract with Dr. Nansen, under which he agreed to complete for them a book giving an account of his explorations, and that they should have the exclusive copyright of that work. An undertaking was given on the part of the defendants to add to the advertisement announcing the publication of three articles the words "in newspaper form," and on that understanding no order was made in the motion.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR EDWARD BUCK resigns the Civil Service with effect from to-day.

THE opening meeting of the winter session of the Supreme Legislative Council will be held on the 17th December.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. E. YATE is Gazetted Agent to Governor-General in Khorasan and Seistan, *vice* Mr. Ney Elias, retired.

THE Government of India have sanctioned further takavi advances of ten lakhs to cultivators by the North-West Provinces administration.

MAJOR-GENERAL WARD, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to Colonel's allowance, *vice* General Sir James Abbott, whose death was reported some weeks ago.

COLONEL CHATTERTON, on return from his officiating appointment at the Andamans, resumes command of the Volunteers next week.

THE report of the Medical Board appointed to enquire into the sanitary state of Calcutta has been issued. It fully justifies the recent remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the appalling state of affairs.

SANCTION has been accorded to the commencement of earthwork on the Jullundur-Hoshiarpur and Ludhiana-Ferozepore railways as famine relief-works in the Punjab. Both are lines likely to yield good traffic returns when finished.

AT a special general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on Friday a discussion took place regarding the proposal of the Port Commissioners to use the jetties for imports and the docks for exports. The scheme was approved by 21 votes to 19. The Trades Association have expressed approval of the scheme.

THE exports of wheat from India to foreign countries during the month of October were 3,163 tons, of which 2,180 were shipped from Sind. The wheat exports for the six months ending with September 30th were only ninety thousand tons as compared with 416,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

IN reference to the enteric fever at the Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, it is now asserted on the best authority that only one case among the girls and six among the boys were decided to be enteric. Of the latter, two proved fatal. The other cases of illness were mostly of simple fever, and now they are all doing well. The Principal has asked for an inquiry as to the origin of the outbreak of enteric in the institution, and the water from the spring which has hitherto supplied drinking water has been sent for analysis.

THE sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the proposal of the Punjab Government that the charge of the Police Training School, Phillour, should be one for an officer of the standing of District Superintendent of Police. The additional appointment of an officer of that class, of the 5th grade, on Rs. 500 per mensem has accordingly been sanctioned for the charge of the school. The post will be filled by Mr. G. A. Rundle.

COLONEL BARR, Governor-General's Agent in Central India, has been paying a brief visit to Allahabad, to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor regarding famine questions in the Bundelkund country, where the N.-W. P. frontiers and those of Central India meet. To prevent the relief-works started in either territory being unduly burdened by refugees from the other is a matter for joint arrangement ; and the chiefs of Native Bundelkund, to do them justice, seem to be fully aware of their responsibilities in this respect and quite ready to discharge them. Colonel Barr left again on Friday afternoon for Indore, where he receives the Viceroy on Tuesday next.

GOLD imports into India for September showed a surplus value over exports of ten lakhs of rupees, while silver imports gave a surplus value of over ninety-eight lakhs. The total amount of coins and bullion received at the Calcutta and Bombay mints during the same month was Rs. 6,94,735, making an aggregate so far in the present financial year of nearly seventy lakhs. In Calcutta alone there was coined and examined in the month under review three and a-half lakhs of rupees.

WITH the assumption of the office of Chief Justice of Bengal by Sir F. Maclean, the Calcutta High Court counts a fifth Chief Justice since these Courts were first placed on their present footing by the Act of 1861 ; the preceding incumbents having been Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Richard Couch, Sir Richard Garth, and Sir Comer Petheram. The Bombay High Court has also had five Chief Justices in the same period, viz., Sir F. Sausse, Sir Richard Couch (who was transferred to Calcutta), Sir Michael Westropp, Sir Charles Sergeant, and now Sir C. Farran : while Madras has had only four—Sir Colley Scotland, Sir Walter Morgan, Sir Charles Turner, and Sir Arthur Collins. The recapitulation of these names, remarks a contemporary, brings up the reflection that in spite of the fact that they come out to the country at an advanced age, as compared with most of those around them, and in spite of their duties keeping them continuously in the plains, Chief Justices are a healthy and hardy race. The large majority of them have finished out their appointed time of service, and not a few have passed from their Indian duties to fresh fields of employment.

NOW that the worst fears of a calamitous famine on a vast scale have passed away, writes the *Pioneer*, one may notice the most striking feature of the past two months. This was the universal rise of prices all over India. It mattered not whether this or that district had fared better than its neighbours : the price of food-grain went up with a bound alike where there was plenty or scarcity. The dealers were buying up stocks in every quarter, and in some cases riots occurred owing to the export of grain from markets which could well spare some of their supplies. The immediate result of this was that the poorest classes felt the pinch everywhere. The Meerut Division had probably the best kharif on record, but in that Division just as much as in Allahabad or Agra the field-labourer found that he had to purchase food at almost real famine rates. The Meerut zemindars and their tenants were, of course, much better off, as the produce of their fields fetched much higher prices than in normal years ; and this was the case wherever irrigation from canals protected the land. The fact is that with improved means of communication the movement of grain, not merely from province to province but from district to district, is much more brisk than it was when the lines of railways were fewer in number than at the present day. This year, too, the area affected by drought—before the recent rainfall—was so vast, that no single province was altogether safe from the effects of famine. The general rise in prices, therefore, was a sign that could not be disregarded, for it indicated at an early period the extent of the distress that might possibly have to be dealt with. There are people who are bold enough to cite this tendency to equlisation of prices as one of the mischiefs that British rule has brought upon the country : the fact being of course that it is just as broad as it is long. If the rise of prices is more extended, so also is the fall ; and in the present instance we shall probably see a steady drop not only in Bombay and Madras, where prospects are bright again, but elsewhere. The dealers' demands for grain will slacken off and the pressure upon the poorest classes will become less in all parts of the country.

CONVOCATION at Oxford, on Nov. 10, conferred the degree of Doctor of Music, honoris causa, upon Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, of Calcutta, in his absence. The Rector of Lincoln said the proposal was made to Convocation on the ground that by universal consent the Raja is the first musician and the principal exponent of the theory of Indian music among our Indian fellow-subjects, and that he has for at least thirty-one years devoted his wealth and talents to the development of the science of music in his own country. He has also been a munificent benefactor of the Indian Institute at Oxford. It was proposed to confer the degree in absentia (a rare privilege), from the inability of a high-caste Brahmin to cross the ocean without loss of caste.

COLONEL CHATTERTON, C.I.E., is expected to return to Calcutta from the Andamans on Monday next to resume the command of the Administrative Battalion of the Presidency Volunteers. Colonel Toker, C. B., will then revert to his appointment as Superintendent of Army Clothing.

AT the special meeting of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce held on Friday afternoon, the proposal of the Port Commissioners with reference to the enforced use of the Kidderpur Docks for loading carrioes was discussed, and on a vote being taken twenty-two members declared themselves in favour of it, and nineteen against.

THE members of the Commercial Mission despatched to China by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, in the interest of English textile trades, and more particularly the cotton industry of Lancashire, have sent home very encouraging first reports. They voyaged from Vancouver to Shanghai on the same vessel as Li Hung Chang, who was made fully acquainted with the object of the mission by the leader, Mr. Bourne, H. M. Consul, the only Chinese-speaking Englishman on board.

THE Secretary of the Siamese Legation writes to the *Times* to-day *apropos* of certain paragraphs regarding Siam in the telegraphic news from Paris November 11 and 12. He says :—"It is said that M. Defrance, the French Minister in Siam, appeared in a Siamese Law Court, where a Cambodian was being tried for murder, and protested against the trial. This is, I believe, correct. It is also said that 'the Siamese Government agreed to hand over to the French Minister the Cambodian charged with murder, but, to save appearances, this was to be delayed for a few days.' I am informed that this is entirely incorrect. The Cambodian is under Siamese jurisdiction by virtue of a treaty now in force. The Siamese Government have not given him up, and, as far as we know, have no intention of doing so."

IN a pamphlet published in Paris on Nov. 8 under the title of "The Truth on the Dreyfus Case," M. Bernard Lazare asserts that the ex-Captain of the War Office Staff, now living near Cayenne a life that seems worse than death, is innocent. It is not denied that Dreyfus was in correspondence with the German Embassy. His defence was that he gave information that was valueless in order to become acquainted with subalterns in Berlin who might, so he hoped, be induced to sell information to the French War Office. The Jewish community in Paris, of which M. Bernard Lazare is a member, believe in Dreyfus's innocence. How the French Government became acquainted with the story of the correspondence with the German Embassy is a warning to diplomatists. The lustmen who collected the waste paper of Count Munster and his secretaries were employes of the French War Office. For months every piece of paper was examined, and from time to time the War Office were able to piece together some very good letters.

SEVERAL of the German journals comment angrily on the speech delivered by Lord George Hamilton at Acton on Wednesday. The passage complained of runs as follows :—Russia was, indeed, one of the countries between whom and England there was no national antipathy, no industrial rivalry, and Colonial competition. It would, at the present moment, be just as well if the German newspapers recognised these facts. They were always making unprovoked and needless attacks upon England, sustained by the assumption that there was an irreconcilable quarrel between us and Russia. They were very much mistaken in that assumption, and they ought to take care that they did not strain our forbearance to the breaking point by the attacks they were constantly making upon us.

IN the light of the Guildhall speech several of the Berlin papers interpret the speeches delivered by Lord Selborne and Lord George Hamilton as evidence of a want of unanimity in the English Cabinet.

REPLYING to a deputation who urged the completion of the railway to Salisbury, Mr. Rhodes said he had advised the Chartered Company to raise £750,000 in debentures for the purpose.

A special telegram received in London, on Nov. 11, dated Johannesburg, states that the Transvaal Government has decided to claim £1,000,000 as an indemnity from the Chartered Company ; but this rumour is at present unconfirmed.

PRESIDING over the meeting of shareholders in the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa (Limited), on Nov. 11, Mr. H. E. M. Davies said there was nothing to justify the present fall in the better class of mines, and predicted a good year for the Witwaters-rand property.

IN the opinion of Mgr. Macario, Papal Envoy to Abyssinia (says the Rome correspondent of the *Daily News*), Russian efforts to strengthen and organise Ethiopia have for their object to make of her a menace to Egypt in order to arrest the English advance in the centre of Africa.

THE railway from Tunis to Susa is now complete, the section between Birbou Rokba and Enfida having been opened on Nov. 6. The line from Tunis to Laghouan is in active progress, so as to be opened next summer, and a branch to Kef will follow. Preparations are likewise being made (says the *Times'* Paris correspondent) for a line from Susa to Kerouan between which there is at present only a horse tramway. All these lines have a gauge of one metre and allow of a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

FORTY miles of the Uganda Railway have now been laid from the coast inland, and the authorities believe that 100 miles of the railway will be open for traffic by Jan. 1. It is stated that twenty-five miles of railway will be laid monthly from Jan. 1 next. Mr. A. Hardinge, Governor and Consul-General for that part of our African territory, who is now in England on leave of absence, returns to his post at Zanzibar in the middle of next month. Two British gunboats have been dispatched from Sierra Leone to Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, in consequence of the molestation of British subjects in that country.

IN the French Chamber, on Nov. 10, a discussion on the presence and proceedings of English missionaries in Algeria took place, and a resolution was passed in favour of their exclusion from the country.

MAJOR LOTHAIRE is to be sentenced to pay all the expenses connected with his anticipated marriage with Mlle. van Haecke, and a further sum as "moral reparation," the amount of which will be announced a fortnight hence.

LETTERS between the Pope and the Emperor Menelik, with regard to the liberation of the Italian prisoners in Abyssinia, are published. The Negus expresses regret that he cannot satisfy His Holiness by liberating the prisoners so long as Italy maintains a warlike attitude.

ELEPHANTS, according to the story books, always were "larky" animals. One of the lumbering, equi-ended specimens of creation, who is at present in London fulfilling an engagement with a travelling circus, played a rude prank the other Sunday with a law-abiding constable. After the last performance on Saturday evening the elephant and his keeper were dispatched to the next resting place. In Clapton a policeman was standing beside a lamp-post at a street corner sheltering himself from the wind. The elephant sidled to the pavement, walked stealthily up to him, touched him on the shoulder with his trunk, then got on his hind legs as he was in the habit of doing in the circus, and "trumpeted." The constable turned, and when he saw the huge animal beside him very naturally took to his heels, followed by the elephant. The keeper tried to call the animal back, but it kept up the pursuit until the officer darted into a garden and closed the iron gates behind him. The beast stood at the other side of the railings, but made no attempt to get at him, and much to his relief, on the arrival of the keeper turned and went on its way snorting to itself with joy. The affair reached the ears of other constables, and when the officer went off duty there was more joking.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

APPLICATIONS for stores in the Bombay Grain Trading Company are being received by the managers, Messrs. Govindji Thakursey Moolji and Narondas Purshotumdas, and it is anticipated that the capital of the association will soon be fully subscribed. The district officers and municipalities from different parts of this Presidency are pressing the new company for supplies of food-grains at reasonably cheap rates ; but the grain company are at present unable to meet all the demand made upon them. However, at a meeting of the directors to be held during the present week, final steps will be decided on, when their work will be put in a smooth way.

POONA SARVAJANIKA SABHA'S SECOND REPRESENTATION.

WEAVERS' DISTRESS.

The following second representation has been forwarded by the Poona Sarvajanika Sabha to Government regarding Famine Relief to be granted to weavers in some of the districts of the Deccan :—

Sir,—We have been directed by the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to request you to place before Government the following information and suggestions regarding famine relief to be granted to weavers in Ahmednagar, Nasik, and other districts wherein there is a large population of weavers, numbering several thousands most of whom are now thrown out of employment.

2. In the weekly statement published by Government on the 19th instant, it is stated that about 2,500 Momins from Malegaon have deserted the place in search of employment in the weaving trade. In Ahmednagar weavers are said to be in distress, while in Sholapur they were clamouring for work. It is further stated that weavers in Bijapur have had no sufficient work while their trade is reported to be slack in Khandesh.

3. From the information received from the Agents of the Sabha in the several districts, and specially from those in Nagar and Nasik, it, however, appears that the distress of weavers in Nagar and Nasik is far more accute and wide-spread than what is represented in the weekly statement. This is evident from the very fact that several hundreds of weavers have had to go to the ordinary relief-works started in the Nagar District, and work there in stone—a work which they would never consent to do unless compelled by hunger and want. The agents of the Sabha, have further reported that although the weavers first went to these relief-works owing to extreme necessity, most of them have now left those works in keen disappointment caused by the treatment they received at those works. A weaver is not used to such kind of manual labour as excavation, digging, and the like and it is a great, hardship to ask him to work as an ordinary labourer in stone quarries. His lot further differs from that of an ordinary day-labourer in as much as his wife and children are utterly unused and disqualified for doing the work usually assigned to women and children on ordinary relief-works. The weaver has, therefore, not only to feed himself, but his wife and children in famine days, and the wages which he gets on ordinary relief-works are quite insufficient for the purpose. Add to this the fact that the Engineer in charge of the relief-work does not give the maximum wages to a weaver, but since he is unused to the work of excavation or stone breaking, the Engineer put him in the 5th class and pays him Rs. 12-21 of the maximum wages fixed by the Famine Code (Vide Section 111 of the Famine Relief Code). The weavers who went to the present Nagar relief-works accordingly received only one anna and eight pies per head per day—a sum manifestly so small to support themselves and their families that they left the works and returned to Nagar in large numbers in the hope that the district authorities would realise their hard lot and grant them adequate relief by giving them employment in their own trade.

4. As the principle of granting relief to weavers thrown out of employment in famine times by giving them work of their usual trade is recognised in the Famine Relief Code, the Committee of the Sabha thinks it unnecessary to dwell upon it in this letter. The only question for consideration at present is how to carry out that policy and give relief to weavers without any more delay by providing employment in their own craft as contemplated by Section 151 of the Famine Relief Code. On this point, the Committee of the Sabha begs to suggest that special weavers' relief-works should be opened in each of the districts of Nasik, Nagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur for employing the weavers or Momins that may have been rendered destitute by loss of their usual work. Ordinarily these weavers are maintained by rich traders who make advances to them in the shape of money or yarn and take in return the work turned out by them. It is quite probable that these traders, with a liberal grant from Government, may still be induced to start Weavers' Relief Committees at different places to provide work to the needy weavers. The traders would not be losers in the end, in as much as they will get weavers to work on lower wages now than in ordinary times, and the difference between the two wages will, it is believed, be sufficient to cover the loss caused by the locking up of the capital until all the stock of cloths, &c., turned out by the weavers is sold. But if there be any risk of loss Government may offer to eventually bear the same rather than require the weavers now to go to the ordinary relief-Works, and then when they are disabled for work owing to insufficiency of food, consequent on short wages and other causes, to feed them and their families gratuitously in the poor houses.

6. The Committee of the Sabha desires, therefore, to make the following proposals in order to practically carry out the principle laid down in the Famine Relief Code :—

(*a*) That at least one special Weavers' Relief Work should be started without delay in each of the Districts of Nagar, Nasik, Sholapur, and Bijapur, and that it should be maintained as an ordinary large relief-work.

(*b*) That this special relief-work should be placed, where possible, under the superintendance of a committee, composed of the Collector, the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Collector, or the Mamlatdar, the Vice-President of the District Local Board, and some local traders.

(*c*) That the capital required for carrying on the work should, where practicable, be subscribed by Government and the traders in equal shares, Government undertaking, if necessary, to eventually bear the loss.

(*d*) That each weaver should be at least paid As. 4 per day. His wages in ordianary days vary from As. 8 to As. 12 per day, and to As. 4 would be a proper famine rate of wages in his case. But, if necessary, it may be regarded full famine wages for himself, and semi-gratituous relief for his wife and children, who, even if they work on the special relief-works will not earn full wages. This will bring the proposed rate of wages within the standard fixed by the Famine Relief Code.

(*e*) That the weavers should be asked to prepare principally such cloths as may be required for use in poor houses, hospitals, or in the Military, Police, or other departments of Government. But if there be any demand in the market for any particular kind of cloth it should be first turned out.

(*f*) That such special weaver's relief-works should be continued as long as other famine relief-works are open, and similar provision of huts, &c., for weavers should be made as is done for labourers on ordinary relief-works. But weavers should be asked to bring their own tools.

(*g*) That in the case of weavers that may not go to these works the Relief Committee should purchase at a liberal rate the work privately turned out by them as directed by Section 151 Clause (*d*) of the Famine Code.

7. The Committee of the Sabha is firmly of opinion that unless some such arrangement is speedily adopted, the intention of

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR HOSPITALIER, the well-known French electrical engineer, has made a study of the recent race of motor cars, or "motocars," to use a single word, which was run from Paris to Marseilles and back. Fifty-two vehicles entered for the race, but only 32 left Versailles, 27 arrived at Auxerre, 18 at Dijon, 16 at Lyons and Avignon, 15 at Marseilles, and 14 came back to Paris. The race was instituted by the Automobile Club of France.

Of the prizes, the first, second, and third fell to MM. Panhard and Levassor, whose vehicles covered the distance in from 67 hours to 71 hours at an average speed of about 14 to 15 miles an hour. The fourth prize fell to M. Delahaye, whose car took 75 hours, the fifth to M. Peugeot with a time of 81 hours, the sixth to M. Delahaye with a time of 84 hours, and the seventh to the Maison Parisienne, whose car took 102 hours, travelling at the average rate of 10 miles an hour. All these vehicles had two, three, or four places. The prize for cars of more than four places fell to M. Peugeot.

The kite of our boyhood is fast becoming an important instrument of scientific research, especially in the meteorology of the higher regions of the atmosphere, and a society has been founded in Boston, U.S., for the study of its capabilities. The president is Professor Pickering, of Harvard Observatory, and formerly president of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The Society propose to make experiments with kites, and prizes will be offered for kites which are the steadiest in high winds, and carry most weight.

M. Remy, of the Ecole de Medicine, Paris, has executed some fine Rontgen photographs of the blood vessels by injecting a solution of sealing wax in alcohol, to which bronze powder is added. This matter is opaque to the Rontgen rays, while the flesh is transparent to them, and the system of blood vessels thus appear in the photograph, like the bones in an ordinary Rontgen picture.

A correspondent of "Nature" says that the Rontgen rays produce an effect on the skin like sunburn, the skin and even the nails coming off. Ordinary gloves do not stop the effect, but gloves of tinfoil have not been tried. The skin-burn only appears after prolonged exposure, for instance, several hours a day during a period of months. As we have already stated, the rays also act as a depilatory.

From experiments made by M. Schloesing on a mountain of the Azores, the proportion of argon in the atmosphere (1·182 per 100 volumes of nitrogen) in much the same at all heights. In fact, so far as observed, the atmosphere seems to contain everywhere the same proportions of its constituent gases, apart from impurities.

Dr. Becker states that the Transvaal Republic contains the largest deposits of gold in the world, so far as known. Within 15 miles of Johannesburg, on the "main reef series," there is an amount of gold valued at 3½ buillions of dollars, or nearly as much as the entire gold coinage now in existence. At present the gold is being taken out at the rate of 100 million dollars a year. An American engineer also believes that the Transvaal gold deposits, instead of running for only 30 miles, extend for 1,200 miles at a greater depth below the surface but not too deep to prevent profitable working later on.

Mr. J. E. Spurr, of the U. S. Geological Survey, gives a good accounts of the gold deposits found on the Upper Yukon, Alaska. There is a great gold-bearing ledge running north-east and south-west through the country, as does the Mother Lode in California.

The National Museum of Costa Rica has begun the issue of a series of articles describing the antiquities of that Republic. The first is by Senor Alfaro, and deals with the gold work of the Guetares Indians, as well as their weapons and ornaments in stone. These Guetares were a tribe of some culture in the interior of the country, whose gold work was inferior, but whose pottery and stonework was superior to that of the Chibchas of Colombia.

From excavations made on the site of Carthage, in Tunis, M. Delattre has found that the ancient amphitheatre was much larger than has been supposed, and attains to the dimensions of the Colosseum at Rome. The seats still bear the names of what we should now call "regular subscribers."

According to M. Edouard Blanc, the sarcophagi in the so-called mausoleum of Tamerlane at Samarcand give the genealogies of Tamarlane and Gengis Khan. Comparing the genealogies of the tomb with those of authors in the East, M. Blanc considers that the monument now shown as the Mausoleum of Tamerlane is not really the "Gour Emir," but the monument Tchil-Dokhtaran, ruined in 1866 by an earthquake.

A correspondent of the "Electrical Review," Mr. Frank Armstrong, has mentioned, the curious fact that a pair of swallows built their nest round the socket or stem of an electric glow-lamp on the ceiling of the porch of his home, about 10 miles south of Bristol. The bulb of the lamp, in fact, peeps from the bottom of the nest, and the birds were not in the least alarmed by the light, which may even be an advantage to them after dark.

Lord Rayleigh has, it is stated, intimated his intention not to seek re-election as one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society. While on this subject we may mention that Lord Kelvin who was reported to be seriously ill in London was only suffering from heuralgia, and attended the last meeting of the Royal Society.

Perfumers may like to hear that M. E. Mesnard a Frenchman, has devised a portable instrument for comparing the intensities of liquid perfumes, and also the scents of bouquets. The nose is, of course, the judge, but the arrangement facilitates the test. With this apparatus he finds that light and oxygen are the two causes producing the destruction of odorous matter, and more especially light, which acts both chemically and mechanically on it. Light tends to check the discharge of odorous effluvia from the cells of the plant.

An exploring party of eight Americans and Germans on the Inamburi River, Peru, recently lost their reckoning, and, after wandering in the dense forest for two days, were attacked by Indians of the Campa tribe during the night. They defended themselves with their rifles, till four of their number were killed, and two others, Germans, sought safety in flight.

It has been found that the weather at Flagstaff, Arizona, is not favourable to astronomical observations in winter, and Mr. Lowell intends to remove his observatory to a hill three miles north of the City of Mexico.

The sixtieth year of the Queen's reign is to be celebrated at the Crystal Palace by a series of scientific lectures in March and April next, and by an exhibition of the most famous inventions and industries of the past sixty years.

The Chicago Institute of Education have appointed a committee of sixty to develop a feasible plan for carrying on systematically the study of nature in the environs of Chicago. Their aim is to enable school teachers and their pupils to engage in scientific field work; and maps, books, and syllabi are to be prepared for the purpose.

The fertility of the inventive brain, says a writer in a Bordeaux medical journal with comprehensible plaintiveness, is at once amazing and inconceivable. An engineer has recently contrived to prepare what he calls "a concentrated essence of vinic plants, the best of all methods for producing an exquisite wine." According to the prospectus issued by this ingenious person, two of his tablets, costing each 9 francs 50 centimes, are sufficient to yield 110 litres of a liquor containing all the qualities of natural wine, from which it is practically indistinguishable. Not only does the compound possess a most agreeable flavour and a delicate aroma, it is likewise unrivalled as a refresher of the slightly damaged wines that are customarily used diluted. The fresh taste and freedom from acidity of this pseudo-wine lead to its being constantly mistaken for a genuine claret of the most approved vintage. The process for converting the tablets into wine is simplicity itself. They have merely to be boiled in a little water, the decoction when sufficiently cooked being further diluted and sweetened to taste. It is scarcely necessary to add, says the reporter in conclusion, that this notable invention has been patented, that its trade mark has been duly registered, and that already two gold medals of the first class have been awarded in recognition of its many virtues.

Some friends and myself were staying at Lowwood Hotel, Windermere, for a few days, and on Friday, October 16, we were walking by "Rydal Water," on the opposite side from the road, when we noticed a very curious and most unusual effect on the water caused by a sudden very heavy squall of wind, which seemed to come from two directions at one time, creating a "whirlwind," and raising the water and spray on the lake fully 100 feet high or more. There were eight or ten of these disturbances during the time we stayed (probably about twenty minutes), and I was fortunate enough to have my hand camera handy and to photograph the largest of them, which came sweeping down the lake towards the island (near the centre), and finally broke on the shore with a boom like a cannon, which threw the debris, &c. at the side into the air quite 40 feet high. I have seen small whirlwinds strike on various lakes, but never anything of the magnitude of this.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dean, 958 tons, Captain W R Wilson, sailed yesterday for Baugkok &c, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain F J Raffin, sailed yesterday for Port Natal, Bourbone and Mauritius, with a general cargo and 350 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2,689 tons, Captain C Bellen, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Kobe (29th October), brought a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 819 tons, Captain F H Frey, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from the Persian Gulf, brought a general cargo, 12 cases opium, 16 horses and 21 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Maclean, 1,486 tons, Captain W Price, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Glasgow, (24th October), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Captain J Torney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Louis, (18th November), with a cargo of sugar and 16 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE s s Courland, 700 tons, Captain A Milne, sailed yesterday for Port Natal and Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Oosman Ahmed, Mr and Mrs Mohanlal R Ghandy and 3 sons, 22 second class and 224 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Mikado, 2305 tons, Captain J E Pickering, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Kurrachi, (27th November), brought a general cargo and 7 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for Kurrachi, via Kattyawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut and Mrs Bosanquet, Major and Mrs W L Bayley, Mr C N Squire, Lieut E Bradbridge, and two officers and 65 deck.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,152 tons Captain F Jacobs, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Walter Kelly, Mr and Mrs S R Madon, Mr Sangster, Mrs Eduljee Hormusjee, Mrs Cowasjee Khambatta, Mrs Ziva Haji and sister and 150 deck.

THE following is a list of saloon passengers per Anchor Line s s Armenia, Captain R Garrick, which left Liverpool on the 4th November and is expected to reach Bombay on the evening of the 3rd instant:—Captain W E Bunbury, Mrs Cheyne and child, Mrs Marshall Cummins, Mrs J E Scott, Mr S J Robertson, Mr H Scott, and Mr A H Sharar.

THE following is the List of passengers proceeding from the Victoria Dock No. 7 per Austrian Lloyds' s s Imperatrix, Captain T Rassevich:—For Brindisi, Trieste and Venice Mr and Mrs Haasis, Mrs Rich, Mr and Mrs Bassi, Captain and Mrs H Templer and infant, Rev and Mrs Scier, Mr Brown, Dr Caldwell, Mr C Lieh, Mgr A Essaie, Mr L R Khushall, Mr Kharadi. For Suez—Mr and Mrs Naspe and two sons.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Jupiter	2199	Naile	Antwerp	7-12	Bombay Co
B	Mikado	2306	Pickering	Hull		F Muir & Co
E	Clan Maclean	1742	Price	N F		F Muir & Co
G	Courland	700	Milne	Natal	1-12	D Abdoola
K	Pekin	2134		N F		H C Joosub
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	N F		Shepherd & Co
M	Heaface	373	Ally	Aden		A Ahmed
N	Clan Alpine	1348	Torney	N F		F Muir & Co
P	Mozaffari	1175	Rowell	N F		B & P S N Co
P	Hoseinee	993	Hughes	R S Ports		B P S N Co
Q	Setos	892	Jacobs	Zanzibar	30-11	F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Manglore	30-11	Shepherd & Co
Mahanudi	547	Adam	Karachi	1-12	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	R Rubattino	3018	Matlio	Genoa	10-12	C Barboro
4	Lotimbro	1417	Belsito	China	8-12	C Barboro
5	Mazagon	3280	Denny	China		P & O S N Co
7	Imperatrix	2345	Rossevich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	Vindobona	2689	Bellen	Trieste	7-12	A Lloyds
9	Scindia	2030	Hill	N F	30-11	M M & Co
11	Kalinadi	84		Daramtar		Shepherd & Co
12	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool	1-12	E Bates & Co
15	Kapurthala	721	Robertson	Karachi		M M & Co
16	Goa	1217	Pimmunr	Zanzibar	5-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	1-12	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Wardha	3079		B I S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·58.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·99 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Clan Alpine (s)	Torney	Port Louis, Nov 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Naderi (s)	Raffin	Port Natal, &c.
	Dean (s)	Wilson	Bangkok, &c.
	Setos (s)	Jacobs	Zanzibar.
	Courland (s)	Milne	Delagoa Bay, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, Whitehead, for Karachi, &c.
" Imperatrix, Rassovich, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Vindobona, for Trieste, &c.
" Rosetti, for China.
" Mikado, for Hull, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
27	Rothenfels s	Tegge	Hamburg, Sept 30.
	Maharani s	Fox	Rangoon, Nov 21.
	Fazilka s	Wilson	Colombo, Nov 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.—Steamers Bancoora and Kistna.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—15 bales wool, M Lalljee; 600 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 4 bales wool, R Pritamdas; 1,218 cwt linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 428 cwt castor oil, Ralli Brothers; 67 bales wool, A Jaffer.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aston Hall s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,000 cwt castorseed, and 4,110 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 3,000 cwt linseed, and 1,857 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 450 cwt gum, Rustomjee Patell.

FOR LONDON.

Jupiter s—1,035 cwt myrabollams, J Janmahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Jupiter s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Mikado s—317 bales hemp, Trabjee and Co; 1,002 cwt rapeseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, N Khairaz and Co; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 555 bales hemp, John L Kessten; 432 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—2,400 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 6,386 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—2,001 cwt li seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Vindobona s—600 cwt myrabollams, Bauer Krause; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Vindobona s—1,000 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—42 cases opium, P and O Co; 250 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co; 139 cwt sharkfins and 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 25 bales twist, F C Keeka and Co; 114 bales twist, V Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, Tata and Co; 933 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist and 100 bales cotton, F Hormusjee and Co; 382 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Letimbro s—4 pots sandlewood oil, M H E Elias; 30 tons old iron, G Dayabhoy; 314 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 500 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Letimbro s—25 bales twist, E Bomonjee and Co; 300 bales twist, N J Abraham.

Mazagon s—50 bales cotton, Mitsui B Kaisha; 78 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co,

FOR NAGASAKI.

Mazagon s—200 bales cotton, Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—100 bales cotton, Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—225 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 100 bales cotton, Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Wardha s—256 bales cotton, L Baboolal; 183 bales cotton, S Sagurmul.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 28th November, compared with the Statement of 21st November, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 21. Rs.	Nov. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,66,687	30,81,970
Do. at Branches	20,58,910	24,44,338
Other Deposits	3,19,91,317	3,23,14,290
Post Bills	7,076	8,239
Credits, undrawn	25,40,406	21,97,233
	5,63,67,426	5,57,45,060
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,01,64,839	1,00,51,842
Other authorised Securities	40,11,147	40,11,747
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,17,989	81,15,872
Loans do. do.	93,41,715	36,01,900
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,10,21,485	1,11,42,713
Dead Stock	4,12,988	4,12,088
Stamps and Sundry	23,9·8	24,617
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	7,34,118	9,84,329
Cash	1,55,36,107	1,53,57,072
	5,63,67,426	5,57,45,060

"HUNYADI JANOS." Professor VIRCHOW, as one of the first to recognise the value of this popular Aperient Water, testifies to its having given him invariably satisfactory results. He considers it "ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE OF THE CURATIVE AGENTS AT OUR DISPOSAL." Sold everywhere.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BAKERY.

RUSTAMJEE FRAMJEE CONFECTIONER,
Cheera Bazar, Charniwadi, Bombay.
Our Cakes bear this Trade Mark.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLAIN AND FANCY, OF VARIOUS MOULDS AND FASHIONS.

In order to render our Cakes more delicious and made welcome far and wide, no money or pains are spared this year.

Superior materials and costly decorations have been specially ordered out from Paris, Germany and London.

Regular increase in the sale of our Cakes testifies to its superiority over other makes in the Market.

An inspection of our materials and cakes is invited. Innumerable certificates have we received from people high and low.

Cakes weighing from 1 to 500 lbs. each are made in stylish fashions.

AN ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Branch Shop.—Near Gunbawa Well, Fort, opposite Alibhai Shamsoodeen.

A GIANT CAKE of our manufacture is open for inspection in our shop.

SIR HENRY MORLAND says:—

I hope that Mr. Rustamjee Framjee's contribution of those very elegant and artistically decorated cakes, which took such a prominent part in the display at the banquet table on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to my Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, will not pass without being duly recognised by the Committee. They were made the special object of remark to me by many brethren, and were greatly admired.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydrocarbons (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the "pleasant flavour," "aftertaste," or "digestion," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

Sole Coloured Bottle only.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

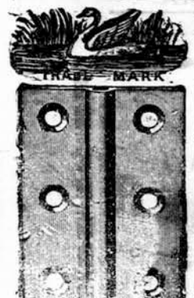
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM.
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.

GOLD & Co.'s
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET



Indentors can obtain same through all Merchants

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
CHAMPAGNE,
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

What to Drink in Hot Climates
Barley Water made from Robinson's PATENT Barley and nicely flavoured with lemon.

NATURE'S REVOLT. FEVER-STRICKEN!!
THE GOLDFIELDS.
"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,
AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

NOTICES.

W. CLARK'S
HOPLEMUROMA

WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA
(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

METROPOLITAN POLISH
For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish
For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades—
NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

Brown Boot Stain
For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to Original Colour.
FOR ALL KINDS OF BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES
Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS
For Outward Application.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

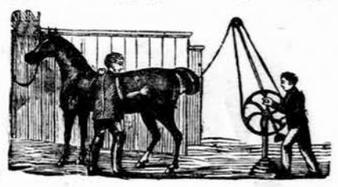
A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

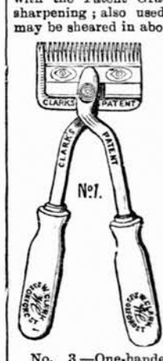
A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS
For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.



By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes. Price 7-7-0.



HORSE-CLIPPERS.

No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,
Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ½, ¾, ⅞, ¾, ½ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

AGENTS:—Treacher and Co., BYCULLA, BOMBAY AND POONA;
Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
A. Leslie & Co., Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

NEW HORSES arrived at my Stables, opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, RACERS, REMOUNTS; also GALLOWAYS, RACE and POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

Carriages and Horses, SINGLE and PAIR, of all kinds, FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year, on MODERATE TERMS.

Apply to

OOMER JUMALL, BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

THE "VICTORIA" PRIZE WATCH.

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS, ELEGANCE AND RELIABILITY.

THE NEXT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, 24th DECEMBER 1896.

Rs. 11-8 EACH GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

THE SYSTEM OF PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS in relation to the "VICTORIA" WATCH is proved by the large amounts of money distributed among the purchasers annually.

THE PRIZE FUND IS IMPROVED by a deposit of one rupee made for every Watch sold, and the total is divided among the successful coupon holders. Each purchaser is furnished with a certificate of Five Years' Guarantee along with the Watch, each certificate containing a separate number, which becomes a prize coupon. A list of the successful numbers with the names of the holders and the amounts distributed, is regularly in all the leading Indian papers. The Watch is declared by many hundreds of Voluntary certificates to be a MARVEL in quality, cheapness and elegance. BUY A REALLY GOOD WATCH AND SECURE A COUPON FOR A PRIZE.

PRIZES FROM Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 25.

Independently of the Prizes offered, the Watch is honestly worth double the money asked for it.

Full Jewelled, Keyless Action...	Rs.	11 8
Fitted with superior leather Strap, as a Wrist Watch	..	14 8
Ditto ditto with compass...	..	15 8

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

PRIZES RANGING FROM Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 25.

Rs. 11-8 only.
CHAIN Re. 1 Extra.

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

MAX MINCK AND CO., LAHORE and SIMLA.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., and for Restoring Grey Hair to its natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple) 3s. 6d. size 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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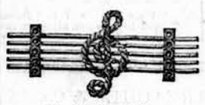

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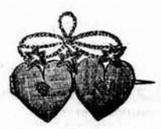

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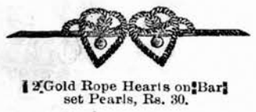
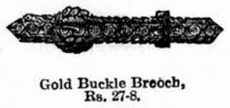


Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.



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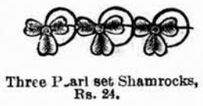

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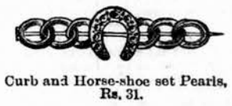

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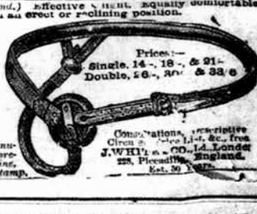

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